Chicago Daily Tribune

HENRY FOWLER & CO. PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853 NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and evening (Sunday excepted) by HENRY FOWLER & CO. in the Tribune Buildings, No. 53 Clark street, next door South of the Post Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the valuable reading matter of the Daily, comprising the latest intelligence by Telegraph and the Mails, Market Reports, Literary Reviews, one choice Story each week, and excellent Home articles, and furnishes more reading than the large sheet of the New York Weekly Tribune.

The Daily Tribune.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

A ROYAL WHIM.

FROM THE GERMAN OF WILHELM MEINHOLD.

CONCLUDED.

"The voice delighted both their majesties greatly, and as soon as I perceived this, I began saying everything I could in favor of the young man without, till the king laughed and said—

"Why, she must be in love with the fellow."

I felt that I blushed at this remark, but still answered boldly:

"Yes, your majesty for he saved me, two years ago, from a frightful wolf."

"Diable!" the king added. "You are of a very old family, and might get a lieutenant, as far as I know."

Here the queen interposed, and I begged his majesty, who was in a very good humor that day, not to torment me farther. I had opened my whole heart to her, and was determined on having this grenadier, or no one else, for my husband.

"I must beg your majesty to remember," the queen continued, "how carefully this good girl attended to our child in its last illness."

"Well," the king remarked, "we'll see. The captain praises the fellow; but still she cannot by any possibility marry a simple curate. Well, as I said, we'll see. I'll examine the fellow myself; but, *apropos*, suppose he will not have you?"

I did not know what answer to make to this inquiry, save by letting my eyes sink on the ground; but the queen came to my assistance by saying:

"Your majesty will be best fitted to arrange that matter."

"Well, that's very true," the king replied. "We'll see, then; the fellow will not be such a fool as to refuse." And with these words his majesty left the room, apparently in deep thought.

"That is the end of my story," the young lady said, "and my husband must proceed with his now."

Carl, therefore, continued:

"I naturally believed that I had been quite unnoticed, especially as nothing of the slightest importance occurred during the remainder of the day that might nourish my hopes.

The next morning, however, at the parade, the king cried out, after he had finished all other affairs:

"Where is the fellow who stood as sentry yesterday morning between eleven and twelve at the queen's door? Let him step out of the rank"

With a beating heart I obeyed this order, on which his majesty, without moving a *feature*, first measured me from head to foot, and then said:

"Two under officers here,—take the fellow's coat off!"

I could fancy nothing else than that I was going to be tied up to the halberts for my unreasonable singing, and therefore began tremulously:

"I implore your majesty with all submission—"

But the king interrupted me:

"Don't argue,—take his waistcoat off!"

The under officers did as they were commanded, and the king in the same tone, and without moving a feature, said:

"Now, his gaiters!"

I now fancied I was going to be impaled at the least, and entreated in my fear,—

"I beg your majesty, on my knees, to be merciful to a poor fellow;" but the same answer was given me,—

"Don't argue."

As I stood there, in my shirt sleeves, the king ordered—"Now, bring that black chest hither to the front."

I was now certain of death, when I saw this chest brought up, in which I fancied an executioner's sword at the very least was contained. I clasped my hands and commended my soul to God, when the king, before whom the chest had been deposited, cried out to me:

"Now look in, and see how that suits you."

As soon as I raised the lid I saw, not a sword or an instrument of torture, but a black clerical dress, and the bands laid on the top of it. The change in my feelings almost took my senses away, but the king's voice roused me.

"Now dress yourself immediately, and listen to what I say. Bring four drums here, and lay a dozen side arms across them, so that he cannot tumble through. The grenadier shall preach us a sermon, for I must first examine him, and see if he has learned anything. If he sits firm in the saddle, as the saying is, he can keep the black stuff, and all it contains; but if he's a stupid ass, I'll make him put on the coat again. Now then, up on the drums; you need not give it us long, but it must be good."

Assuredly, the young man continued, I should have talked nothing but nonsense, through the agitated nature of my feelings; and the fact that such a terrible alternative was offered me; but to my good fortune, during the whole duration of my wretched servitude, I had daily thought of my favorite text, and determined I would preach on it the very first Sunday after my release. In fact, from continually thinking on the subject, I had the whole discourse long before, ready in my mind. I, therefore, boldly mounted the drums, and began immediately with the words—'St. Paul says, in Romans viii, 28, 'And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God:' after which I gave a detailed account of my own misfortunes which had worked together for good by the confirmation of my faith, and then made a universal and particular application of it.

I had noticed that the king, who stood close before me, and had never once took his eyes off of me, could not keep the tears from pouring down his cheeks; and I had scarce uttered the word 'Amen,' when he said to me:

"Now, come down from your pulpit; you can keep the black coat and all it contains. You had better inspect the pocket, and see what you have got in them."

During my discourse, I had noticed that one of my coat pockets seemed heavier than the other. I put my hand into that one first; and who could picture my astonishment, when I drew forth a gold *tabatiere*, filled with ducats. I was silently regarding it, when the king said:

"That is a present from my wife; but now look and see whether there is anything in the other pocket;' and not yet able to utter a word through surprise, I drew out my appointment as a dean signed by the king's own hand."

"How is that possible! Such a thing was never heard of!" the old pastor exclaimed, as he raised his hands to heaven. "My son is a dean! A candidate and private in the grenadiers, a dean? Yes, now I understand why you sent to tell us that you would visit us in company with the dean's lady. But not to ask your poor old father to the wedding, as if you were ashamed of him,—that is unpardonable."

"Did *I* know anything about my marriage?" the son continued; "but listen, father.

"I naturally tried to murmur out my thanks after all these fabulous events, but was interrupted by the king, who said:

"Now, come to the palace; you can eat your soup with us, and the regimental chaplain must accompany you."

Giddy with the thought of all that had happened, I followed with the chaplain, who was hardly less astonished than I was, the king and his suite to the palace; and as soon as we had entered the audience room where all the court was assembled, with her majesty and this young lady, the king advanced, and asked me:

"Whom does he think he has to thank for all this?"

I answered with a low bow:

"Besides God, my most gracious king, and his most illustrious consort."

To which his majesty remarked:

"There he's right; but look ye here. This young and charming woman did the most for him. He has nothing to say to her! She is not proud, and I know not married. What does he think of it? He is now a dean and his pocket full of ducats. Will he try his luck and fancy he is all alone with her?"

Half mad with joy and hope, I raised my eyes and looked at the poor girl, who was blushing and trembling before me, and who could not raise her eyes from the ground.

All was silent, though at intervals a slight sound of laughter could be heard in the room. In spite of my good fortune, I was even more embarrassed than I had been an hour before, when forced to mount the drums, but I collected myself, and in a few moments, said:

"His majesty, the king, to whom I owe all my good fortune, has inspired me with courage to ask you before this great assembly whether you will accompany me in my wanderings, like as the angel Raphael guided the youthful Tobias?"

She immediately gave me her hand, silent and trembling, which I pressed with ardor to my lips, and her majesty had scarcely bidden God bless us when the king added:

"Regimental Chaplain, come hither and marry them. Afterwards we'll have our dinner, but I must get them off my hands to-day."

The Chaplain, with a bow replied:

"It is impossible, the young couple have not been asked in church."

"Nonsense," replied the king, "I asked them myself, long ago. Come marry them as quickly as you can, for I am hungry. Next Sunday you can ask them in church as many times as you like."

Although the Chaplain urged various reasons, all was of no avail. The marriage took place that very hour, and my parents can now see why it was impossible for me to invite them.

"I must really be dreaming," said the old pastor, "why it's stranger than any story in the Arabian Nights. A Grenadier made a Dean! But what will the members of the Consistory say to it? I cannot imagine."

"They kept me so long," the young man replied, "or I should have come to share my joy with you eight days ago. I had scarcely announced myself, and handed in my diploma, with a request to be ordained, when the gentlemen, as may be easily supposed, declared the whole affair impossible, and sought to demonstrate this to his majesty in a long petition. The king returned it with these words, written with his own hand on the margin:

"I have examined him myself. If he does not understand Latin, he can afford to keep some one who does. I do not understand Latin myself. FREDERICK WILLIAM."

As they did not dare to trouble the king again in the matter, they proceeded to ordain me, after an examination to which I voluntarily submitted."

The young man thus ended his story, and our kind readers can easily imagine the rest. We need only add that our hero made an excellent dean, and for many years held the living of P—.

In conclusion we are bound to state that the above anecdote is historically true, and that we have merely repeated the family tradition. Still, we thought it better to refrain from giving the real names, as the descendants of our illustrious grenadier might not desire the story to be publicly known in connection with themselves.

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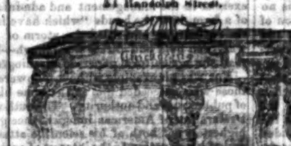

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CITY OF CHICAGO:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1853.

☞ See First Page!

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON—A NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

Almost every week we hear of discoveries in relation to the Mines of Lake Superior, that make us see more distinctly the fact that there are, within a few hours of Chicago, mines of wealth more valuable and inexhaustible than those of California and Australia combined. The Copper mines are the richest known to the world, and they, alone, constitute a most important item of national wealth, and will continue to grow in value as our commerce expands. But however rich the Lake Superior country may be in its Copper ores, it has been proved to be still more rich for its unequalled iron. Until the last two years, this feature of the mines of that country had been overlooked, and the locality was only known as the "Copper Region." About two years ago, however, its iron ores attracted the attention of some Eastern iron makers, and, upon trial, they were proved to be superior to any other in the Union, on account of the malleability and toughness of the iron manufactured from them. When this fact became known, and it was ascertained that the ore was inexhaustible,—constituting the hills,—companies were organized, and preparations made for manufacturing. Jackson Mountain, situated about twelve miles south of the Lake, and forty-five miles North of the head of the Bay de Noquet, of Lake Michigan, was found to be the great centre of the iron district, and of itself containing enough iron to supply the whole world for centuries. The company at once "located" it, and contracted with Mr. H. B. Ely, of Rochester, New York, to build a Railroad to it, from Lake Superior, and at the present time this is partly completed. Subsequently, the great Sharon Iron Co., of Pennsylvania,—of which Messrs. E. D. Ely & Co., of this city, are agents,—became possessed of a part of Jackson Mountain, and at once built a Plank Road to it,—a distance of twelve miles,—in order to transport the ore to the lake, to ship, or make into pig or bar iron. For some time, they have been making iron from the ores thus obtained, and it has become noted for its superior qualities. But it is with Lake Superior as it was with California and Australia. One discovery leads to others still more valuable,—from "washings" to "lumps," and then to "nuggets."

Recently, our old friend and quondam citizen, Philip Thurber, Esq., visited the Jackson Mountain, and inspected the country round about, for the purpose of informing himself about the richness of the ores. Mr. Thurber had the advantage of twenty-five years' experience as an iron maker, in his researches, he was enabled to determine the character of ores much more accurately than he could have done, otherwise.—About two miles from Lake Superior, near the line of Plank Road, built by the Sharon Company, Mr. Thurber's attention was attracted by the color of some rocks which a man, who was building a saw mill, had thrown out, and upon examining them, they were found to be a quality of iron ore superior to any that has ever been found in any quantity elsewhere in the United States or any part of the world. After securing "the location," Mr. T. proceeded, with specimens of the ore, and iron made from it, to New York, to have them examined by Professor Silliman.—Professor Henry Wurtz, associate of Prof. S., and having charge of the department of Minerals and Metals, in the World's Fair exhibition, made an examination and analysis of them, and gives the following testimonial to Mr. Thurber:

"The samples of iron ore and malleable iron submitted by you have been subjected by me to a complete and accurate examination, and the following results obtained:

"Composition of the ore in 100 parts:

Peroxide of iron (mean of two determinations)	71.86
Alumina	0.50
Silica	23.52
Lime	0.05
Magnesia	0.10
Water	2.30
Muriatic Acid	1.36
Oxide of Nickel (not determined)	
Phosphorus, a faint trace, just detectable by the most refined method, but too small to be weighed.	

"Sulphur and Manganese were searched for with great care, but could not be found. The above quantity of peroxide of iron corresponds to a little more than 50 per cent of metallic iron. —Such ore as the above, so free from sulphur, phosphorus, etc, should make an iron of the most superior quality; but at the same time a considerable quantity of slag must inevitably be found, owing to the amount of silica which is present, and I would recommend therefore the addition of Limestone to the ore when it is smelted for the purpose of fluxing it the formation of this slag, and preventing it from taking up too much of the iron. It will be necessary, however, as a matter of course, to select a limestone which is perfectly free from sulphur, phosphorus, and other substances which would injure the quality of the iron.

"Examination of the Iron.—A cubical piece of the iron was filed out of the centre of the mass and heated red hot, to destroy the state of compression produced by the hammering to which it had been subjected. After cooling, it was cleaned with diluted acid, and its specific gravity accurately determined. This determination gave 7.804. The true specific gravity is, however, undoubtedly somewhat greater than this, because microscopic examination showed that the iron contained minute flaws and particles of charcoal, which reduced its specific gravity, and which are due of course, merely to the imperfect working to which it has been subjected. The specific gravity of ordinary malleable iron is, according to Brisson, 7.788, and that of the present commercial malleable iron, according to Karsten, the highest living authority on the subject of iron, but 7.79; so that your iron is one of high specific gravity: which is explained by the result of its qualitative analysis, which indicated, besides traces of carbon and silicon, which must necessarily exist in all iron manufactured by the Catalan process, the presence of a very appreciable quantity of Nickel. The presence of this Nickel not only explains perfectly its high specific gravity, but also its capability of taking a high silver-like polish. In fact, the iron which I have examined for you, appears to be almost, if not quite, identical with an alloy obtained once by Professor Faraday, and another chemist, by adding three per cent. of Nickel to commercial iron, which alloy they described as being as tough as the iron itself but at the same time whiter, heavier, and rusting less easily.

"I regret that time does not permit me to make a quantitative analysis of your iron, so as to ascertain the quantity of Nickel contained in it.—It may amount to two or three per cent. The property of taking a white polish will render your iron preferable for making gun barrels and many other articles for which tough iron, susceptible of a good polish, is desirable.

"In conclusion, I will give the opinion that if you have a workable and abundant deposit of such ore, as I have analyzed for you, at your locality, it undoubtedly may be made of great value."

Subsequently, Mr. Thurber took specimens of the iron and ore to Boston, on the recommendation of Prof. S., to have them further examined and tested by Mr. Henry [illegible], of the East Boston Iron Works. As soon as Mr. B. saw the ore, he recognized it as a quality that he had long been seeking, and though he had traversed the iron region of Pennsylvania he never found such ore, except in small boulders. Mr. B. tested the strength of a small bar that Mr. Thurber had obtained from the ore at the works of Sharon Company, on Lake Superior, and, though unrefined, it only broke when it had proved a tenacity of [illegible] lbs. to the square inch greater than the Low Moor, and 1,15[illegible] greater than the best American car cable. Had it been refined, it would have borne at least 3,000 lbs. more than it did, which shows it to be superior to any iron ever discovered.—The most valuable property of this iron, however, is its adaptation to the manufacture of beautiful Silver Steel, and its high polishing quality. Mr. Thurber has specimens, at the office of Mr. [illegible], No. 65, Clark street, where those interested in such matters may see them to-day. We believe he has named his new discovery the "Eureka" Mine,—a very proper name, if the ore proves to be abundant.

But the discovery of Mr. Thurber, besides benefiting himself, may be made vastly advantageous to the city of Chicago, if our citizens secure a wise forecast. Erie, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit, are each endeavoring to obtain a part of the wealth which must necessarily flow from the mines of Lake Superior, and each is interested in mining and manufacturing alliances. Detroit and Cleveland expect to build up great iron establishments for the smelting of the ores and manufacture of the iron of Lake Superior. The iron has been found to be better for car wheels, on account of its greater malleability, than any other iron known, and these cities expect to furnish the whole Middle and Western States with car wheels,—a business which, could it be obtained, would soon increase the population of both cities to hundreds of thousands. But neither of the cities named is so well located, with reference to the mines of Lake Superior as Chicago. The distance from the head of Bay de Noquet, on Lake Michigan, to the Jackson Mountain is only forty-four miles, and the country is admirably adapted for the construction of a Railroad. Were such a road built, it would give Chicago almost the entire advantage of the trade of the iron and copper districts. It is here that the miners must get their Breadstuffs and provisions, their machinery, and in short, everything that they will use. From this to Bay de Noquet, navigation is not interrupted above four and a half months in the year, and the distance can be made by steamers and propellers in 24 to 30 hours,—one third of the time that will be required to go to the mines, from Detroit and Cleveland, via the "Soo" canal and Lake Superior. Besides this, to obtain constant communication with the mines in winter as well as summer, it will only be necessary to build a railroad from Green Bay, North about 120 miles. It would run through a heavily timbered country, not much broken, and favorable for the construction of such a work. Such a road once built, the entire trade of the Lake Superior country would be in the hands of Chicago, for, during five or six months, of each year it will forever be cut off from commercial communication with any part of the East, except via this city. We know of no railroad enterprise that would be a better investment for capital, than this, or one which would give the name of our city such a prestige in the commercial and monetary world. The charter is already obtained, and the completion of the work secured to Green Bay. Shall not measures be adopted to continue it to Lake Superior? What say our citizens?

PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

The following paragraph appears in the *Washington Union*, of the 14th inst:

"What our policy may be we do not pretend to indicate, but we think we understand the characters of the men who now manage the helm of State well enough to be assured, that no step will be taken or countenanced by our Government for the acquisition of Cuba that is not strictly consistent with all our treaty obligations, with sound international law, and in accordance with the honor and dignity of the people of Cuba. We shall be disappointed if every negotiation which involves the fate of Cuba is not conducted with wisdom, liberality, and the most scrupulous care for our national honor. Our anxiety for the annexation of the Island is not such as to induce us to countenance any scheme of violence for hastening a result to which we look with confidence as the legitimate consequence of the fixed law of nature. If the destiny of Cuba is to be complicated with violence and blood shed, the responsibility of every drop of life-blood thus wasted will rest upon the officious interference of parties who have no real interest in her fate. We are content with the policy —*laissez faire*.

We do not know whether the *Union*, in these remarks, echoed the sentiments of Mr. Pierce or not, but we do know, that it illustrated the standing practice of our Democratic Administrations, by them. There is no one thing in which the Democrats do more excel, than in the facility with which they make professions and promises before elections, and disregard and break them afterwards. It is always their custom to brag loud of what they are going to do—but they never do it. For example, we were promised in 1844, during the Polk canvass, that if Polk was elected we should have the *whole* of Oregon. They were to put up with no divisions of our territory—the whole boundless continent must be ours, and "Fifty four forty, or fight" was the universal war cry of the party.—Well, Mr. Polk was elected, and we then had neither fifty four forty, nor a fight, at least with England, though we did get up one with Mexico. The valiant and crusading Administration accepted the 49th degree, as quietly as the most ardent lover of peace could desire.

The same game has been played on the "Cuban patriots" and the sympathising Fillibusters throughout the West and South. They begin to believe that, in the expressive language of the day, they have been "sold." They distinctly remember that they were solemnly promised, by Democratic politicians, editors and wire workers, that if Mr. Pierce was elected President, the Island of Cuba should be in the peaceable possession of the United States long before the first half year of his reign should pass. That period has passed and they are no nearer than before to the consummation of their hopes. It is true one of their number has been sent as a Minister to Spain, but with this exception, they discern no difference in the attitude of the present Administration towards Cuba, from that of Mr. Fillmore, who was so bitterly denounced for his course upon the subject. They complain with truth, that a great fraud has been practised upon them—that they voted for Mr. Pierce upon the express understanding that he would act in direct variance to Mr. Fillmore, who quoted the law of 1818 as reason for suppressing all fillibustering enterprises, and that they are now told by the Administration organs that on no account will they be permitted to act in contravention to that "old and obsolete law," unearthed by the Whig President. It is too bad, but it is even so.

The Administration is very correct in forbidding and discountenancing all fillibustering expeditions and all fillibustering hopes; but it is equally true that the Democratic party was very wrong in assuring the fillibusters last fall, that in the event of a Democratic triumph, they should have a free charter to invade Cuba.—What will Gen Pillow and Attorney General Cushing say to the *Union* now? Which of the twain has the confidence of Mr. Pierce? Is the *Union* an organ or is it not? Who can tell?

GEN. PIERCE THE FRIEND OF THE FOREIGNER.

Gen. Pierce has amply vindicated himself against any suspicions that may have been raised against him during the Presidential canvass, of a prejudice against our adopted citizens. He appointed a Frenchman to Spain and an Englishman to Naples, a Hebrew to the Hague, and any number of Irishmen, Germans, Italians, and other foreign born citizens, to posts of honor and profit, at home and abroad. And we venture to say that the sequel will prove that his confidence in most, if not all of these appointments, has been judiciously bestowed.—*Quincy Herald.*

Refreshing is it not? It is seldom that we meet with admissions so frank, open and candid.—Yes, indeed, Gen. Pierce is indeed the friend of the foreigners,—he has good reason to be,—one of them,—M. Augustus Belmont, boasts that he spent $50,000 to aid his election, and has secured his reward. Verily Gen. Pierce is the friend of the foreigner—he is not the friend of *anything else!* Think of that, Master Brooks!

☞ The St. Louis papers expose one James Maynard, who, under pretence that he was a minister of the gospel, succeeded in marrying a girl at Decatur, Ill., hired a horse and buggy and went to St. Louis, and after remaining there a few days, sold them, pocketed the proceeds, and left his wife at the tavern penniless.

MR. RIVES' ADDRESS.

Connection of Agriculture with Free Political Institutions.

Comparative Position of Agriculture in Europe and America—Standard of [illegible] in both Countries.

Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, delivered the Address before the State Agricultural Society of New York, at Saratoga, on Friday, Sept. 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M. We give it entire to the readers of the *Tribune*, and commend it to the perusal of each one.

Mr. Rives spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I should consider it an edifying and not unauspicious circumstance, if I were capable of worthily fulfilling the task you have assigned me, that you have been pleased to summon me from my quiet retreat in Virginia, at the distance of five hundred miles from you to address my brother farmers of this portion of the Union, in one of their great assemblies. It is in itself an eloquent proof that now narrow State boundaries, no sectional designation, no "Mason and Dixon's line," oppose a barrier to the sympathies and fellowship of American farmers, bound together by the ties of a common pursuit, and through that pursuit, devoting their best energies of mind and body to the cultivating, enriching and adorning of a common country.

Nor is it the first time, I may be permitted to say, that a Virginia farmer has had the honor of meeting in a common and cherished cause, his brother farmers of the North, on the spot where we now stand. Gates and Morgan, with their brave followers, were Virginia farmers when, in the Autumn of 1777 on the plains of Saratoga they fought for the liberties of America with Schuyler, Herkimer, Lincoln and Stark, and the gallant yeomanry they led to battle were from the fields of New England and New York.

It was the victory then and here won, with the entire capture of the opposing army, which revealed to the world the irresistible energies and the ultimate and inevitable triumph of American prowess and led without farther delay to the conclusion of powerful foreign alliances, of which the effect was only to shorten the period of the struggle. That fruitful victory was the work of American *farmers*, for the Historian significantly records that it was the necessity of first gathering in their harvests, before they repaired to the field of battle, that alone protracted the fate of the invader to the moment when it was finally decided. Such is the double and noble mission of the Husbandman in a community like that in which it is our happiness to live—in peace to till and render fruitful the soil, in war to rescue it from the spoiler and subdue the enemies of his country.

The scene which now greets our view, presents indeed, a striking contrast to that which our fathers beheld here seventy-six years ago, and of which they were themselves the *magna pars*. No longer the steel-clad warrior rides along the banks of the Hudson. No more the sharp crack of the unerring weapon, wielded by Morgan's Riflemen on the one side, or the answering fire of the enemy's Grenadiers on the other, awaken the echoes of Stillwater and Saratoga Creek. The "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" is this day replaced by the "pride, pomp and circumstance" of a glorious Cattle Show; and instead of thirty thousand armed men mingling in a bloody strife on the field of battle, we see around us twice that number of the one sex and the other, arrayed in the gay habiliments of peace, and contending in friendly rivalry for the prize of successful industry, "under their own vine and fig tree, and none to make them afraid." Let us thank God, and the noble exertions of our gallant ancestors that this is our happy lot to-day—that we are permitted to exchange the sword and the spear for the pruning-hook and the plow, and in a better sense "to subdue the earth," for the sustenance and not the destruction of man.

This is the holy and beneficent task which the Founder of the Universe, when he created the heavens and the earth, assigned to man. When he had separated the earth from the waters under the heavens, and commanded the earth to bring forth grass and every living creature after his kind and the waters to "bring forth every moving creature that hath life, and fowls that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven," he invested man with dominion over them all, and bade him "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it." We may say, then without irreverence, that the calling in which we are engaged, and whose interests have brought us together to-day, noiseless and unobtrusive as it is in its daily walks, is by the express appointment of God.

It is the natural, primitive and universal employment of man. From the day in which our first progenitor was placed by Almighty power and goodness in the Garden of Eden "to dress it and to keep it," and in which "all cattle and every beast of the field and every fowl of the air" were successively brought before him, to be named by him, to that in which each one of us is now [illegible] in the acres of his allotted portion of the common inheritance, it has been everywhere and in all time the chief occupation of the human family. The source of subsistence to all, and supplying materials for the industry and employment of every other class, it is that on which all other human occupations depend, and without which none of them could for a moment exist.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that Agriculture has, in all ages of the world, and in all countries, been a primary object of solicitude to the State; and it is a circumstance worthy of remark, that it has ever received the greatest encouragement, and attained highest perfection in those States, ancient and modern, which have been most distinguished by their free institutions, the magnitude of their power and achievements, and the grandeur of their public policy. That one of the States of antiquity, to whom it specially belonged, in the language of one of her own poets, endorsed by history—

Regere imperio populos . . .
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos—

was the one most allied, by her tastes and policy to the arts of rural life, and the most distinguished for her successful practice of them. Her greatest generals and statesmen, her chief orators and poets, were farmers—not mere fanciful or amateur farmers, as they are sometimes called, but real, practical, pains-taking, hard-working farmers; as much so, many of them, as the most exemplary of our Genesee and Dutchess husbandmen here present to-day.

Cincinnatus, quitting his plough at the summons of the Roman Senate, to lead the armies of the Republic to battle, and returning to it with business like alacrity the moment he had delivered his country from her enemies, was in this but the representative of the prevailing habits and character of his countrymen. Cato, the censor, by his daily labors on his farm, as well as by that knowledge of the art which has come down to us in his work on the *Res Rustica*, earned the title he bore, of the best farmer of his age. Curius Dentatus, whose simple and patriarchal life in the cultivation with his own hands, of his modest and well-ordered farm inspired the virtuous emulation of Cato, was three times Roman Consul, and twice received the honors of a triumph. Of Regulus it was recorded that he asked leave of absence of the Roman Senate, that he might put his little farm in order, after the neglect it had suffered by his public avocations. Virgil, the prince of Roman poets, as he has been called, could never have composed his immortal *Georgics*, and raised a monument to agriculture, of which no other country or language can boast the equal, if his own training on the banks of the Mincio, in charge of his paternal farm, had not furnished him for the task. Cicero and Hortensius, the great orators of Rome, if not farmers in so strict and practical a sense, were yet smitten with the genuine love of rural life, and their noble villas at Tusculum, and Laurentum, bear testimony to their lively sympathy in the ruling taste of their countrymen. Cicero, indeed, owes his family name to an agricultural plant, in the successful cultivation of which it was the pride of some of his ancestors to have been distinguished, as it was the honest boast of some of the noblest families of Rome, as the well known names of the *Fabii* and *Lentuli* testify, to have derived theirs from a similar origin.

In such and so great honor was Agriculture held by the master-people of antiquity. If we descend to modern times, we shall find it has been invariably carried to the highest degree of advancement in those States which are the freest, the most powerful and the most prosperous. Among the nations of modern Europe, the foremost in these respects undoubtedly is the land of our ancestors; and it is precisely there, on the theatre of the Old World, that Agriculture has been most honored and most improved. England, I am aware, is generally looked upon as mainly a maritime, commercial and manufacturing power. It was the disdainful remark of her great continental antagonist, prompted perhaps, as much by hatred and resentment as by the contemptuous feeling of which he affected the tone, that she was a nation of shopkeepers.

But much as she has been devoted to the pursuits of commerce and manufacturing industry, and great as has been her success in them, it yet is not these, in their visible and imposing manifestations, if I may speak from my own impressions, that strike the attention and excite the admiration of a stranger half so much as her agricultural development. It is not the Phoenician opulence and luxury of her cities, neither London nor Liverpool, nor Birmingham, nor Manchester, much as we hear of them in our every day world, which constitute the genuine title of her national pre-eminence. It is the verdant beauty and fullness of her country, adorned by the skill and taste of the husbandman, and teeming with the riches which the persuasive hand of rural labor wins from the prolific bosom of nature, that forms her true pride and glory.

Britons of every class, in the language and according to the precept of their Rural Poet, "venerate the plough." A taste for agriculture and the love of country life are the predominant attributes of the national character. Whether a banker amasses a colossal fortune, or a modest tradesman gets a little beforehand in the world, the ambition of both is to be a landed proprietor; and Lord Overstone and Mr. Mechi become equally the patrons and promoters of agricultural improvements. The throne itself obeys the universal passion; and not to speak of the laudable example of the present Prince Consort, who has established one of the best model farms of England, it is well known that our former liege lord and master, George III, affected no title more than that of Farmer George and that he actually contributed papers for Young's Annals of Agriculture, under the homely head of Ralph Robinson, (who was that of his bailiff,) farmer at Windsor.

I need not recall the long list of illustrious Englishmen and Scotchmen, both commoners and noblemen, from Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VIII, and author of the first English treatise on husbandry, to Sir John Sinclair, the friend and correspondent of Washington, and author of that great work, the "Code of Agriculture," who have signalized their zeal and their services in the same favorite cause. But in glancing at this instructive list, I have been too forcibly struck with the connection between English liberty and the English love of rural pursuits, not to venture a single remark on that point. Burke, in his letter to a member of the French National Assembly, in 1791, attributes the *ill success* of their efforts to found a stable system of constitutional liberty, to their never keeping the holy rest of the Sabbath, and never enjoying the quiet of the country. He says: "You never give yourselves time to cool. You never go into the country, soberly and dispassionately to observe the effect of your measures on their subjects." That sobriety and calmness of mind, without which the grave and responsible duties of Freemen can never be discharged, I shall not pretend to say is the exclusive attribute to the country. But all will admit that the retirement of country life, and its remoteness from scenes of excitement, are, in a peculiar manner, favorable to the tranquil and undisturbed exercise of the moral and intellectual faculties of man. Of this Burke himself was a most striking example: for it is the patriot farmer and philosopher of Beaconsfield, and not the orator of St. Stephen's, that always speaks with the highest wisdom and authority from his immortal pages.

But was Edmund Burke, the great orator and statesman, it will be asked, really and truly a farmer? That he was so in the fullest sense of the term, both practically and theoretically, any one who will take the trouble of reading that most admirable paper of his, *Thoughts and Details on Scarcity*, presented to Mr. Pitt in 1795, will be thoroughly satisfied. It exhibits a minute acquaintance with all the operations of practical agriculture, and an exactness of observation and detail in regard to his own system of husbandry which could be the result only of familiar practice during the seven and twenty years that he says he had been a farmer. This is a part of the history of that extraordinary man whose profound political wisdom and magnificent eloquence have been the admiration of the world, that has hitherto attracted but little attention, but which, recalled by the incidental mention of his name, is not unworthy of remembrance here to-day. Indeed, I know nothing in the history of the human mind more remarkable than that combination of high philosophy in the most abstruse questions of Legislation and Political Economy, with practical sagacious knowledge in which the paper in question exhibits; and one rises from its perusal filled with a species of amazement at the compass of the human faculties, and perplexed which most to admire—the farmer-statesman or the statesman-farmer.

If agriculture had been so much honored and cultivated in other great and powerful States distinguished in their free institutions, it must be yet more so in this land of Western Liberty and Progress. In the first place, there is no other country in which so large a proportion of the population, enjoying the competence and possessing adequate means for the liberal exercise of the art, are engaged in the labors of agriculture. In England, according to the most authentic statistical returns, somewhat less than one-third of the industrious inhabitants of the country are so employed. In France, on the other hand, where the subdivision of landed property has been carried to a very great extent, under the encouragement of positive legislation, as well as the influence of traditional habits, it is estimated that two-thirds of the whole population are actually engaged, or interested as landlords and proprietors, in the pursuits of agriculture.

But great as this population is, and accompanied in so many cases in that country with straitened resources, which forbid any general attempt at an improved husbandry, it is yet less than the relative number of our people, shown by the latest complete data in our possession to be employed in the operations of agriculture.—The full details of the census of 1850 not having yet been given to the public, we can only refer, for information on this point, to that of 1840, from which it appears that, out of the total population then existing in the United States of a little more than seven millions an effective, force of 4,629,307 persons was employed in the pursuit of agriculture manufactures, and commerce; and of that number, 3,719,951 person, or 80 4-10 per cent., were engaged in agriculture; 791,749, or 17 1-10 per cent., in manufactures; and 117,607, or 2 5-10 per cent, in commerce. Though these proportions may have varied somewhat since, and will doubtless continue to vary in a greater or less degree, from time to time, yet nothing is more certain than that, for ages to come, agriculture must be the chosen occupation of a large majority of the Republican people of America. The vast extent of our territory, now stretching from sea to sea, and embracing *twenty three* degrees of latitude of the temperate zone, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rio del Norte, and as yet very thinly settled—make this, by an irreversible law of political economy, the *manifest*, but peaceful, destiny of a country abounding in cheap and fertile lands, with a rapidly increasing and liberally consuming population at home, and an extending commerce with the rest of the world, to absorb its productions.

While agriculture employs, and must long continue to employ, much the largest portion of American labor, it contributes also, by its annual products, much the largest amount to the sum of the national income and wealth. The whole annual products of industry, of every kind in the United States, 1840, have been estimated by a learned and ingenious statist, (drawing his conclusions from the document to which I have just referred,) at the sum total of $1,062,184,736, of which $654,387,597 were derived from agriculture; $239,836,224 from manufactures; $79,721,086 from commerce, and the balance from mining, the forrest, and the fisheries combined.

Far be it from me to refer to these statistical details in any spirit of invidious comparison, or for the purpose of derogating, in the slightest degree, from the relative value and importance of the sister branches of the national industry, which are the indispensable supports of a prosperous agriculture. It is the manufactures and commerce that the agriculturist must look to give a marketable value to all that great mass of his productions which is not needed for his own consumption, while, at the same time, it is by them that are supplied his various additional wants with a promptitude, certainty and economy, which enable him to devote his energies, without distraction and with the highest effect, to his own proper calling. Hence, it has been found that agriculture flourishes most by the side of and in reciprocal and spontaneous communion with manufactures and commerce; and no State can be said to be fully constituted, in either a political or economical sense, till in the natural progress of things, it rests upon the triple alliance of all these arts of social and civilized life.

Feeling, then, that every propitious breeze which fills the sails of the merchantman, and every profitable water fall that turns the busy wheel of the manufactory, but imparts a fresh impulse and offers a new encouragement to the labors of the husbandman, I have referred to the comparative statements presented by our official statistics with no view but to place before you, in its true light, as a great *national interest*, the simple and unpretending pursuit in which you are engaged, and which, apt to be overlooked in the isolated and sequestered lives of its followers, can be properly appreciated only by its collective results. Looking at it from this point of view, all must acknowledge that the mission of the agriculturist in our American public economy is one of great dignity and importance; and happily, never did there exist in any country a combination of circumstances more favorable to the highest perfection and development of the art.

Let us, for a moment, compare his position here with that of the Agriculturist of Europe.—There are but few States in that quarter of the globe in which the feudal system, which succeeded the fall of the Roman Empire, has not left profound and still abiding traces of its peculiar policy with regard to landed property. As a consequence of that state of things, this portion of the original inheritance of the human family remains in the hands of a comparatively small number of the proprietors. In England, for example, the actual cultivator and occupant of a farm is very rarely its owner. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is a tenant, frequently for a short term, and sometimes even without the security of a lease. It is not in human nature, under such circumstances, that the farmer should be very solicitous to make improvements of which the chief benefit may enure to another, and it is, indeed, wonderful, and a fact most honorable to the tenant-farmers of England, that in spite of this prevailing discouragement, and that other oppressive tradition, which in the shape of tithes, subjects them to increased burdens in proportion to their skill, industry and expense in improvements, English agriculture should be what it is. In the country which is separated from England by a narrow sea, and yet more by a strongly contrasted national character, institutions and manners, the discouragements of agriculture are of a precisely opposite nature. There it is not the monopoly, but the extreme and unnatural subdivision of landed property and the diminutiveness of farms, almost to the verge of the infinite divisibility of matter, that opposes the most serious obstacle to the general progress of agricultural improvement.—What would we think, on this broad Continent of ours, of a field measuring one and a half yards by two, and a farmer owning and cultivating a single furrow, and that by no means a long one. And yet in Lorraine there are examples of the former attested by the authority of a grave and respectable French writer, and in Brittany the common name applied by the peasant to his possession is *sillon*, or furrow, and it is, in fact, often nothing more. It is estimated that there are about a million and a quarter of proprietors in France, none of whom hold more than two *hectares* or five acres of land, and dividing the whole acres of the country by the total number of proprietors of every grade, the average size of the farms is about eleven and a half acres.—This inordinate subdivision of landed property, encumbered, too, for the most part with hereditary mortgages which have descended with the land from father to son, must, it is evident, in much larger number of instances, leave neither the space nor the capital necessary for an improved system of husbandry. That there are, notwithstanding, examples of high and successful farming in France, is not only a proof of the national genius for administrative organization, and the application of science to art, exemplified in a pursuit where both are so important and so fruitful.

Let us now turn to the happy and privileged position of the American agriculturist. With but rare exceptions, he is the owner as well as the occupier of the farm he cultivates. It is his, and in that simple word are bound up instinctive and mysterious associations, which attach him to it with tenfold power. It is his, and his children's after him. The labor he destows upon it is a labor of love, as well as interest.—Every improvement he makes inures to his own benefit and gratification, and to the benefit and gratification of those who are nearest and dearest to him. This cherished possession, too, is of an extent sufficient to afford the means for its own improvement, as well as the comfortable maintenance of its owner, varying with the circumstances of its locality and the culture to which it is devoted. The proprietor is not tethered like his beast, to a little spot of earth, to browse about, day after day, and year after year, in the same weary and restricted round, for a scanty subsistence. He looks round him with an erect countenance and spirit, and with conscious pride and gratitude, on his share of the common inheritance. He has ample space for the full erection of all his energies of mind and body. Returning from his daily toil, he meets at a board crowned with abundance, as it is prepared with neatness, a joyous and happy family, to animate, and when necessary, to share his labors; and over them all a government of equal laws to secure to each the fruits of his industry and skill with neither tithes nor poor rates, nor oppressive taxes to abstract any portion of his earnings which he does not freely give.

Let it not be said there is wanting among us the spirit to improve these propitious circumstances, and to turn them to their highest account. On the contrary, I fondly persuade myself that America, as she is the freest and best governed country under the sun, so is she destined to be the best cultivated and the most highly improved. Is there not a legitimate encouragement to this aspiration in the reflection that he, who, above all others, was the successful asserter and founder of American liberty, was, at the same time, the most zealous patron and promoter of American Agriculture, and whenever his higher duties to the country permitted, one of its most earnest, faithful, and untiring practical votaries! Let any one who would see how the wisdom, foresight, energy, and vigilance which found and administer Governments, and conduct armies to victory, can find full scope for their exercise in the management and administration of a farm, how the hands "which have held the helm of Empire and ruled the storm of mighty war" can hold and direct the plough—let him read the agricultural papers of Washington.

Nor was his example without followers among those who succeeded him in the same high post of public trust and authority. The author of the Declaration of American Independence gave the highest proof both of his scientific attainments and of his devotion to the interest of agriculture, by constructing, according to strict mathematical laws, the mouldboard of the plough of least resistance, and was a candidate before the Agricultural Society of Paris, while he filled the office of President of the United States, for a prize offered by that learned Association for the most perfect model of this chief instrument of the husbandman's labors, and actually obtained, if I mistake not, the second prize. In an art so complicated as agriculture, and requiring for its successful prosecution the union of so much practical judgment and of sound theoretical views with discriminating observance, the intellectual power of the country, as well as its numbers must be largely enlisted to promise the highest success. In this respect, as in others, the United States have been eminently happy.

A career inaugurated by the great names of Washington and Jefferson, and illustrated even in our own times by others, whose brilliant renown, now canonized by death, from the just pride of the country by the names of Clay and Webster, of Jackson and Calhoun—has not been slow to draw to it said, talents and attainments of the highest order, and of every diversity of character, whether practical or scientific. But there is one portion of the mental resources of the country, more obviously and visibly connected with the operations of agriculture, which it is impossible to pass by unnoticed on the present occasion. I refer to the extraordinary fecundity and ingenuity of the American mind in every species of mechanical contrivance, and especially those intended to economize human labor, and augment its productive powers. That this is in a peculiar degree an American attribute, is acknowledge by all the world, since in the summer of 1851, you sent forth from your own port the gallant little *America*, to give a lesson in naval construction, under the modest and innocent form of a yacht race, to the oldest and most renowned maritime power in the world; and since, in the same summer, at the great London Exhibition, the Virginia and Maryland reapers taught the English farmers how to gather in their harvests with an expedition, economy and completeness, which for half a century they have been attempting, but in vain, under the stimulus of a Parliamentary reward.

It is hardly possible to form an adequate conception of the immense importance to American agriculture of this peculiar characteristic of our national genius. Even in England, where human labor is so cheap, it is estimated by the highest agricultural authority of that county, (I refer to the present able and distinguished President of the Royal Agricultural Society, that by means of the invention of new improvements, or the improvements of old ones, there has been effected within the last twelve years a saving of nearly one half in the expense of all the principal branches of English farm labor. (See the report of Mr. Pusey to H. R. H. the President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, on Agricultural Implements.) In this country where labor is so much scarcer and dearer, the extent to which the productive powers of agriculture, aided by the inventive genius of our countrymen, are likely to be yet farther increased by the judicious and more general adoption of labor saving machinery, as well as by the progressive improvement of agricultural implements in general, is a question of the deepest interest.—How dependent the labors of the husbandman are upon the ingenuity and skill of the mechanic is sufficiently apparent from the fact disclosed by the late census that imperfect as our agricultural equipments in many cases are, there was yet invested in the various descriptions of farming implements and machines in the United States at that time, an aggregate capital of one hundred and fifty-one millions of dollars.

Associated with the inventive powers of the American mind, is another trait of the national character which has already exerted, and will continue to exert, the most favorable influence on the progress of American agriculture. The people of the United States, while they have shown themselves happy and fertile in the origination of new principles and expedients demanded by their particular situation, have been always quick and discerning in the adoption of whatever experience has demonstrated to be good and valuable in the customs and institutions of other countries, and which could be advantageously transplanted to our own. The American mind is inquisitive and eclectic, as well as original and inventive. Our political institutions are in a great degree eclectic, for with much that is wholly original and purely American, devised by the wisdom of our ancestors to suit our peculiar circumstances, there are many things, undoubtedly, which were suggested to them by the example of the ancient and modern republics, as well as by the institutions of our fatherland. Our national population itself is eclectic, for however common it is to speak of ourselves as Anglo-Saxons, it is impossible to ignore the many other and important elements that enter into the composition of the great American family. So, too, our agriculture is eclectic, and our farmers are true practical eclectic philosophers, in appropriating and transplanting here whatever the systems of agriculture of other countries, and their improved breeds of domestic animals, particularly, offer worthy of adoption. You, yourself, Mr. President, have rendered important services to the country in this line, and I have not forgotten that it was at a great cattle show in England, where you were patriotically employed in making selections of the finest animals of that country to improve our native stocks, that I had the pleasure of first forming an acquaintance, which is ripened here to day in our own happy land under the banner of our glorious agricultural [illegible]. Others of our agricultural brethren of this and other States have been long and most usefully employed in enriching the country with the choicest results of foreign breeding, and their names, identified with a great national benefit, are familiar as household words in the calendar of every American farmer.

I shall be pardoned if, in this connection, I speak of a class of public servants who, in the opinion of many, are rather a superfluous encumbrance upon the State, or, at best, "merely kept for show," but who from the opportunities afforded by their public residence abroad, have sometimes had it in their power to introduce new and most valuable branches of husbandry from foreign countries into their own. It was Sir Richard Weston, English Ambassador to the Low Countries, who, two centuries ago introduced from Flanders the culture of that invaluable plant, the red clover, and the field culture of the turnip also, into England. Franklin, fresh from the field of its miraculous effects, made plaster of Paris speak for itself, to the incredulity of the Pennsylvania farmers, by tracing its name upon their grasses in a powder which, in a few short months, sprung up into vegetable alphabets that one might run and read. General Humphreys, Minister of the United States to Spain, about the commencement of the present century first made known to us by a large importation of his own, the value of the Merino Sheep, which has since been a source of so much riches to this part of the Union; and your own Chancellor Livingston, Minister to France, about the same time obtained from the French Government, and sent to the United States, specimens of the famous Rambouillet flock, that may be considered the germ in America, of those French Merinos which are now attracting such general attention.

Having glanced in a rapid, and, I am sensible, a very imperfect manner, at some of the circumstances in our national genius and character that appear peculiarly auspicious to the progress of agricultural improvement in the United States, allow me to say a few words on a subject of great practical concernment to all who are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, —I mean its fair and legitimate returns in the form of profit. Agriculture, as we speak of it here to day, is not a mere pastime or amusement. It is a branch of the national industry on which a large majority of the people of the United States rely as their means of support, and of bringing up and educating their children. Like every other branch of the national industry, therefore, it ought to yield an adequate return, for the labor and capital employed in it. An opinion has somehow or other gained ground that the agriculturist ought to be content with much smaller profits than those to be derived from other employments, because he leads, it is imagined, an easier and less laborious life, and his pursuit is supposed to be less liable to hazards and vicissitudes. Whatever political views may be entertained of a farmer's life by those who have never tried it, the farmer himself knows that there is no pursuit well followed, which demands more untiring industry and more ceaseless vigilance, and none more precarious in its results, from the necessary effects of the uncertainty of the seasons on the fruits of his labors. Burke, in the remarkable paper to which I have already alluded, speaking experimentally as a farmer, as well as from a wide survey of human life, says that "It requires ten times more of labor, of vigilance, of attention, of skill, and of good fortune also, to carry on the business of a farmer, than what belongs to any other trade." A famous school of political philosophers, the French economists, have contended that no kind of labor but that employed in the cultivation of the earth properly deserves the name of productive, however useful they may be in other respects, because no other species of industry, over and above the necessary expenses of continuing itself, contributes any new value, as that does in the shape of rent, to the mass of the national wealth. Adam Smith, the great oracle of modern economical science, while denying this doctrine of the French economists, yet maintains that agriculture is, in its nature, the most productive of all the branches of national industry, "adding," to use his words, "a much greater value to the annual produce of the land and labor of the country, to the real wealth and revenue of its inhabitants, than any way in which a capital can be employed."—Without going so far as either Adam Smith or the French economists, the agriculturist may at least claim equality with other pursuits in a tendency to promote the national wealth, and fairly aspire to a measure of remuneration for his labor and capital, to be determined by the same rules of proportion and the same principles of equity.

Whether this measure has been yet fully attained in practice to any considerable extent either here or elsewhere, is, I apprehend, a matter of great doubt. Still, the standard of agricultural profit in some parts of Europe, where both skill and capital have been largely applied to the cultivation of land, is, I am persuaded, much higher than is generally imagined. When that shall be made manifest, the American agriculturist, enjoying so many peculiar advantages in his position, will not, I trust, be content to rest in any degree below it. Edmund Burke, writing in 1795, and in that same representation to Mr. Pitt, which contains so much matter for the instruction of both the agriculturalist and the statesman, says that "a farmer in England, who cultivates twelve hundred acres, cannot proceed with any degree of safety and effect, with a smaller capital than ten thousand pounds, and he cannot in the ordinary course of culture, make upon that great capital of ten thousand pounds more than twelve hundred a year."—This is a profit of twelve per cent. Sir John Sinclair, twenty five years afterwards, speaking from reports made to the board of Agriculture by farmers in a large number of the counties of England, says that "the profits of farming on arable farms rarely exceed from ten to fifteen per cent., on the capital invested," which it is added, is little, considering that few employments are more subject to casualties than farming, or require more unremitting attention.—These profits, too, it must be borne in mind, are the profits of the tenant farmer, after paying rent to his landlord. That the profits of farming in England have not diminished since the time of Burke, and Sir John Sinclair, may be safely assumed; and that they are not less on the continent, in all cases where a like system of liberal and intelligent husbandry has been steadily pursued, admits of but as little doubt. The able and experienced director of the model farm at Grignon, in the neighborhood of Versailles, (Monsieur Bella) informed me, a few months ago, that the agricultural profits of that establishment were 14 per cent.; and as it is the property of a Joint Stock Company, and all its accounts are regularly audited at the close of the year, there can be nothing of the vagueness of conjecture in this result.

I have desired to present these facts to your consideration, and to that of other agricultural brethren generally, because I am convinced that much mischief has been done to the cause of American Agriculture by the erroneous notion that has so extensively prevailed in regard to the natural and just rate of agricultural profit, and which has placed it, by some supposed and inexorable law of the social economy, so much below the profits of other employments of labor and capital—even as low as two and a half and three per cent. The efforts and the energies of agriculturalists have, in too many instances, been dwarfed by the influence of this widely propagated dogma. We see how little foundation it has in principle or experience. In agriculture, as in all other pursuits, industry and skill are entitled to their reward, and perseveringly exerted, rarely fail to secure it. If the English farmer makes his twelve per cent., after paying rent to his landlord, the American agriculturalist, who, in a large majority of cases, is his own landlord, and in saving gains his rent, should make yet more. Let him always keep before him the highest standard of profit, and, in proportion to the elevation of that standard will be the degree and success of his agricultural improvements.

Happily there are living examples in our own country to show that agriculture, here and elsewhere, may be made to yield a fair and adequate revenue to those who are engaged in it. Men must be able to live by their calling, whatever it is; and in this age of free competition and active industry, no business that, in the significant language of the day, does not pay, can or ought to be long pursued. It is but a poor and puerile ambition to be a proprietor, unless one can make his property avail for his support, education, and comfort of his family. To such of us, therefore, as may not have been equally fortunate in the career of agriculture, it is a great consolation and encouragement to know that there are those, and in every part of our great and happy country, (I am proud to say that there are such in my own State,) who, by their industry and skill, their intelligence and liberality, and a happy combination of science with judicious practice, have achieved the highest success. Their example is a beacon light to cheer and direct us. One of the most useful offices of State Agricultural Societies, such as that over which you, Mr. President, have now the honor to preside, and which has taken so noble a lead in the cause of agricultural improvement, is to make these guiding examples known to all. History has been called philosophy teaching by example. But there is no branch of human knowledge in which so much is taught by example as agriculture. The practice of the best farmers, it has been well said by the leading agricultural writer of England, Mr. Pusey, is the accumulated and varied science of ages. Acknowledging as I do with gratitude, and in the most unreserved terms, the obligations of agriculture to professional science, I must yet say that farmers are in the main the best teachers of farmers, and that through the medium of agricultural societies and agricultural journals they have been organized into a grand Lancasterian school, in which the system of mutual instruction has received its highest development and most useful application. And when in this mutual fraternal school we shall have learned from each other the true secret of agricultural success, so far as depends upon ourselves—that to untiring industry must be added knowledge; to knowledge a vigilance which looks into everything; to vigilance a prompt activity that is ever beforehand in its work and has no such day as to-morrow in its calendar; to activity a provident and predisposing foresight that has everybody and everything ready in its place, prepared to take advantage of the fortunate seasons, moment; to foresight an indomitable perseverance that knows no discouragement, but like that son of the earth who is the true type of the farmer, gains fresh strength from every fall, and acquires new vigor in every conflict with difficulties; and to perseverance a sound and judicious liberality, that does not withhold expense when it will be returned in abundant production and permanent improvement, remembering "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, there is that which withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty;" when we shall have learned all these indispensable lessons of the farmer's craft, we must not forget that even with them all the fruits of the husbandman's labors depend at last for their consummation on the favor and blessings of Heaven, and that in this as in holier things, "Paul may plant and Apollo water, but God giveth the increase."

MARRIED.

In this city, 26th inst., by Rev. John Clark, Mr. WILLIAM BARKER and Miss MARY H. JACKSON, all of this city.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR DUCK'S Office and Lodgings, No. 44 Clark st., opposite the Bank of America, until further notice.

☞ The Helvetia & Lafayette Gold Mining Co., in New York [illegible]

VOTE OF THANKS.

At a meeting held on Saturday night, after the fire, at Engine House No. 1, it was voted by the Officers and Members of the Company, to tender thanks to Mr. L. B. Hill[illegible] for refreshments received at his house.
GEO. BLAIR, Foreman No. 1.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The following persons are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements, to prepare for the N. W. Fruit Growers' Association, whose meeting will be held at the City Hall, commencing on the 4th of October:

L. A. Wight, Wm. Hays(?), Martin Lewis, A. & W. B. Egan, Samuel Brooks, C. E. Peck, Dr. J. A. Kennicott, R. M. Bradley, J. A. KENNICOTT, President N. W. F. G. A.

There will be a meeting of the Committee at the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company that calls have been made upon the subscription to the Capital Stock thereof, and payable as follows, viz:
Five per cent. on the first day of November next.
Five per cent. on the first day of December next, and
Five per cent. on the first day of January next.
By the Board. A. J. WALDRON, Sec'y.
Elgin, Sept. 22d, 1853.

THEATRE.

MRS. MARBLE begs leave to announce to her friends that her Benefit will take place on *Wednesday evening*, Sept 28th, on which occasion her daughter, Miss MARY MARBLE, will make her first appearance on any Stage, as *Maddaline* in the "Child of the Regiment"—in which character she will sing two Songs, incidental to the Drama.—The indulgence of a Chicago audience is asked for the *debutante*, and their presence is respectfully solicited.

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE have volunteered their services, and will appear in one of their popular pieces.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Messrs. Editors:—Please allow us a small space in your journal, to inform our colored friends of Chicago, and all the friends of humanity and justice, without regard to color, of an instance of cruel proscription which was practiced by Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., (Druggists of our city,) a short time since. It is known to the public that Mr. R. keeps a very fine Drug Store on Lake street, and in connection with it a Soda Fountain, for the accommodation of the *public*. During our late warm weather, one of our respectable colored citizens, (Mr. Lewis Isbell,) who is well known in our community as a quiet and unassuming man, called at the Soda Fountain of Mr. R., and politely asked for a glass of Soda, but instead of getting it, he was told that they did not sell it to colored people.

We do not believe that the public sentiment of Chicago demands of Mr. Reed, or any other dealer in wares, other than that of *humanity*, this most uncharitable exhibition of his pro-slavery feelings [illegible].

Now, in order to carry out this principle consistently, Mr. Reed should refuse also to sell colored men Drugs and Medicines—colored barbers, Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c.; [illegible]

But for fear Mr. Reed might hereafter refuse to take colored men's money at all, we will merely say to our colored friends that there are other Druggists in the city, where medicines and other articles may be procured for their money, and where a cool glass of Soda might likewise be had, should they wish to quench their thirst.

JAMES D. BONNER,
JOHN JONES,
H. O. WAGONER,
MARCUS L. LEWIS,
LEWIS ISBELL.

Western Citizen please copy.

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Sept. 21st, '53.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a call of the balances imposed on the Capital Stock subscribed for the construction of the "Second Division" of said Road, has been made, payable at the Office of the Treasurer in Chicago, on the 1st day of February, 1854. By order of the Board.
W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms as Ohio and Indiana Money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agency of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
Chicago, April 22, 1853.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I am now selling Drafts on New York for Chicago and New England Notes, ¼; Gold, ¼; Currency at its worth.
I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold of 1-10; New York and Michigan, 1-8.
I am buying specie at the following rates, currency being the standard:—American Gold, Doubloons, Spanish, Patriot, Sovereigns, Napoleons, Thalers, Ducats, German Crowns, French do., English Dollars, Mexican do. [rates illegible]
Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale.
Six per cent. interest allowed on Current Deposits.
F. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker, 44 Clark street.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned having just returned from an extensive trip through Virginia, is possessed of greatly increased facilities for effecting sales of Real Estate. Persons having lots or lands to dispose of, will find their interest in placing descriptions and terms on his books.
J. G. HAMILTON, 166 Randolph st.

A CARD.

Since the Proprietor's recent Laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Katharion, he has also introduced some new Chemical articles which add still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curling, Preserving and restoring the Hair. [illegible]

The price is still 25 cents, in large bottles, and may be had at any Store in the United States.
D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS ARE AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMAS.

There are daily so many undeniable proofs of the efficacy of Holloway's Pills in the cure of diseases of the Chest, arising either from old coughs, recent colds, wheezing or shortness of breath, that all persons, whether young or old, suffering from such complaints, should have immediate recourse to these invaluable Pills, as a fair trial will allow their extraordinary powers. Many persons who were scarcely able to draw their breath, and apparently almost at death's door, have been completely cured by this remedy, to the astonishment of those who have witnessed their sufferings.

BALDNESS CURED. EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.

For Restoring the Hair on Heads [illegible]

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

[illegible]

For New Books, CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT **Danenhower's,** No. 123, LAKE STREET.

A. MARECHAL, Eleve du Conservatoire de Paris. PROFESSEUR DE CHANT. References: [illegible]

A. HENSHAW & CO. Commission and General Agents, NO. 233 [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Ten good Millers [illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] JAS. M. DONNELLY, HARVEY B. KING.

STRAYED—$10 REWARD.—From the premises of the subscriber [illegible] PETER F. [illegible]

1853. 1853. Sixth Annual Fair OF THE **Chicago Mechanics' Institute** To Commence on the First TUESDAY in November, 1853, at SOUTH MARKET HALL.

IN ANNOUNCING to the Public that the Board of Managers have decided on holding their SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, they would anticipate [illegible]

To the Apprentices we would say, as an inducement for them to prepare for exhibition specimens of their skill and workmanship, that they will be awarded premiums for the best work. [illegible]

THE LADIES are particularly invited to lend us their countenance and support [illegible]

[List of articles for which premiums will be awarded — illegible in part:] Plow, to be decided by a Plowing Match. Carpenter and Joiner Work. Boat and Ship Building. Jewelry and Watch Making. Dental Mechanism. Architectural Plans. Musical Instruments. Sculpture and Engraving on Stone. Painting in Oil and Water Colors. Surgical and Dental Instruments. Trunk Making. Glass and Porcelain Ware. Piece of Woolen Goods. Flax, Cotton and Linen Manufacture. Perfumery. Embroidery and Crotchet Work. Artificial Flowers. [illegible]

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE. ROBT. H. FOSS, Pres't. [illegible] Board of Directors. [illegible] LEWIS DODGE, Secretary of the Board.

J. D. F. RUSSELL & CO. REAL ESTATE, AND STOCK BROKERS—ROOMS, 94 Randolph Street, Chicago. [illegible] NOTARY PUBLIC. CONVEYANCERS. REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, the following described REAL ESTATE, at their office.

LOTS. NORTH DIVISION. [listings illegible] WEST DIVISION. [listings illegible] SOUTH DIVISION. [listings illegible]

LANDS. [listings illegible]

WANTED—To hire a [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1853. [illegible] ADMITTANCE: [illegible]

ARRIVED AT LAST! AT TREMONT HALL. Is to be Opened on MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 26th, To Continue four nights only. Andrieu's Magnificent Diorama OF **London & the Crystal Palace** [illegible] NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. [illegible] MADAME ANDRIEU will lecture. Tickets to be had [illegible] 25 cts. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

RANKIN & COOK, GENERAL **Auction and Commission Merchants.** No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET. [illegible] EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER [illegible] $15,000 WORTH OF GOLD & SILVER WATCHES [illegible]

ON TUESDAY morning, Sept. 27th, at [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

GREAT SALE OF Cottage Grove Lake Shore Property. The most beautiful suburban Residences in the West. I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of September inst. [illegible] 70 LOTS, OF FROM 1 TO 3 ACRES EACH. [illegible] JOHN DAVLIN, Auct'r.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. S. NICKERSON. [illegible] CIGARS AND LIQUORS AT AUCTION. [illegible]

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS At Auction. [illegible]

GRUBB & WILLMARTH, AUCTION & COMMISSION. 204 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois, For the Sale of DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE GENERALLY, at Auction or Private Sale. Liberal Advances made [illegible]

J. E. CARY, GENERAL Auction and Commission Merchant, No. 139 Lake St., corner of La Salle. FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. [illegible]

WM. H. HASKELL, AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 3 Water Street, Peoria, Illinois. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. 1853. 1853. ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS FOR THE **STATE FAIR,** TO BE HELD AT DETROIT, ON THE 28th, 29th and 30th days of September. [timetable illegible]

Live Stock & Agricultural Implements [illegible]

New Trimming Goods! ARE RECEIVED BY **L. D. OLMSTED & Co.,** 142 LAKE STREET. [illegible] CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. [illegible]

E. H. CUMMINGS & CO. Real Estate & Stock Brokers, FOR WEST CHICAGO. Lands Bought and Sold; Titles Examined [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

JOB PRINTING. We would remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at a short notice. Our material is entirely new, and embraces the latest styles of type. Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, next door to the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Single Copies of the Morning Tribune can be procured at the desk [illegible]

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, to secure an insertion in the morning paper, must be handed in by FOUR o'clock the previous evening.

☞ Mr. L. L[illegible] is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—The N. Y. *Times*, of Saturday says the grain and flour markets are helped by the news. The sales are liberal from England, and to a fair amount from France. State flour is up to [illegible]. Wheat firm at the full rates of yesterday. The freights favor exports; they are 2s. 3d.a2s. 6d. on flour, and 9d. on grain, to Liverpool. Cotton is stiffer, under advices from the South-west of damage to the growing crop, from wet weather and the boll-worm.

GATHERING OF THE "SOFTS."—There was a great gathering of the "Softs" at Tammany Hall on Friday night, of which the telegraph made mention. The number present was large, but speeches were scarce. Daniel F. Tiemann was chosen President, and John Cochrane was the principal speaker. Neither Prince John nor the notorious Captain Rynders made their appearance, though loudly called for. Letters were read from John A. Dix, Herman J. Redfield, Benjamin Welch, and J. C. Wright, all endorsing the "Soft" nominations, glorifying the administrations of Gov. Seymour and General Pierce, and denouncing Bolters.

IMPORT OF DRY GOODS.—The value of Foreign Dry Goods imported at New York for the week ending September 21st, was $2,585,950. This is $1,000,000 above the imports during the same time last year.

☞ It is stated non-officially, but no doubt correctly, that the New York Central Road will earn full $600,000 for the month of September. The receipts of the line in August were also nearly or quite up to this large sum.

☞ We are under obligations to Capt. Phaett, of the "Northern Indiana," Michigan Southern Railroad Line, for New York papers one day in advance of the mail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The extensive oil and candle manufactory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., corner of Gold and Marshall sts., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss $130,000, on which there is an insurance of $90,000 in various New York offices.

RETURN OF THE NORTH STAR.—Commodore Vanderbilt, with his steam yacht the *North Star*, arrived at New York on Friday afternoon. The *North Star* left New York on the 21st of May, and shaped her course direct for Southampton, where she arrived on the 1st of June. The warm reception which was accorded to her there, was noticed at the time in our foreign advices, and it is unnecessary to revert to it more at length. On the 30th of June, the *Star* left Southampton at 3 o'clock P. M., and shaped her course for St. Petersburg. On her way she called at Copenhagen. Two weeks were passed at Havre de Grace, while the Commodore and his party enjoyed themselves in Paris. Thence the vessel went to Malaga; from Malaga to Leghorn; from Leghorn to Rome; and from Rome to Naples. At Naples the authorities refused Mr. Vanderbilt permission to land, deeming it, in their wisdom, quite an impossible thing for a single gentleman to travel about the world so independently, and fearing some sinister design by those detestable Yankees against the peace, security and good order of the dominions of his Neapolitan Majesty. So the company "saw Naples"—and did not die. Banished from Naples, the yacht and company went to Malta, and thence to Constantinople. Returning, the *Star* bowled merrily along the Mediterranean, and stopped at Gibraltar. She called at Tangiers, and went thence to Maderia, from which she has made the run home since the 13th inst., a little less than ten days.

The performance of the ship was all that could have been expected. Nearly all the distance travelled—probably fifteen thousand miles—two of the four boilers only were in use, the vessel making thirteen knots. With four boilers, she made *eighteen knots*—a faster rate of speed we believe, than any vessel of the size has yet attained. The average consumption of coal, during the voyage, was only fourteen tons. The tonnage of the ship, it will be recollected, is a little less than four thousand tons.

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CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1853. [illegible]

1853. Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Institute [illegible] MARKET HALL. [illegible]

ARRIVED AT LAST!

TREMONT HALL [illegible] Andrieu's Magnificent Diorama of **London & the Crystal Palace** [illegible] NEW ORLEANS AND ST. LOUIS. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. [illegible] MADAME ANDRIEU [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

RANKIN & COOK, General **Auction and Commission Merchants**, No. 174 Randolph Street. [illegible] EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

$13,000 WORTH OF GOLD & SILVER WATCH[ES] [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

On TUESDAY morning [illegible] RANKIN & COOK.

GREAT SALE OF **Cottage Grove Lake Shore Property.** [illegible] TO LOTS, OF FROM 1 TO 3 ACRES EACH, [illegible] JOHN BAYLIN, Auct.

S. NICKERSON. AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] CIGARS AND LIQUORS AT AUCTION. [illegible]

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS, **At Auction.** [illegible] JOHN FAIRIS, Auct.

GRUSE & WILLMARTH. **AUCTION & COMMISSION**, 204 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, [illegible]

J. S. CARY, General **Auction and Commission Merchant** No. 159 Lake St., corner of La Salle. FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS. [illegible]

WM. H. HAZELL, AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. **1853. [illegible] 1853.** ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS FOR THE **STATE FAIR,** TO BE HELD AT DETROIT, ON THE 28th, 29th and 30th days of September. [illegible] SPECIAL TRAINS [illegible] THE PRICES OF SPECIAL TRAIN TICKETS [illegible]

Live Stock & Agricultural Implements. [illegible]

New Trimming Goods! ARE RECEIVED BY **L. D. OLMSTED & Co.,** 142 LAKE STREET. [illegible] CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. [illegible]

E. H. CUMMINGS & CO. **Real Estate & Stock Brokers** FOR WEST CHICAGO. [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

JOB PRINTING. [illegible]

[illegible] Single Copies of the Morning Edition [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS, to ensure an insertion in the morning paper, must be handed in by FOUR o'clock the previous evening.

Mr. L. LAMBERT is the Agent for the Tribune along the line of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—The N. Y. *Times*, of Saturday says the grain and flour markets are helped by the news. The orders are liberal from England, and to a fair amount from France. State flour is up to $6 25a$6 37½. Wheat firm at the full rates of yesterday. The freights favor exports; they are 2s. 3d.a2s. 6d. on flour, and 9d. on grain, to Liverpool. Cotton is stiffer, under advices from the Southwest of damage to the growing crop, from wet weather and the boll-worm.

GATHERING OF THE "SOFTS."—There was a great gathering of the "Softs" at Tammany Hall on Friday night, of which the telegraph made mention. The number present was large, but speeches were scarce. DANIEL F. TIEMAN was chosen President, and John Cochrane was the principal speaker. Neither Prince John nor the notorious Captain Rynders made their appearance, though loudly called for. Letters were read from John A. Dix, Herman J. Redfield, Benjamin Welch, and J. C. Wright, all endorsing the "Soft" nominations, glorifying the administrations of Gov. Seymour and General Pierce, and denouncing Bolters!

IMPORT OF DRY GOODS.—The value of Foreign Dry Goods imported at New York for the week ending September 21st, was $2,585,950. This is $1,000,000 above the imports during the same time last year.

It is stated non-officially, but no doubt correctly, that the New York Central Road will earn full $600,000 for the month of September. The receipts of the line in August were also nearly or quite up to this large sum.

We are under obligations to Capt. Phaett, of the "Northern Indiana," Michigan Southern Railroad Line, for New York papers one day in advance of the mail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The extensive oil and candle manufactory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., corner of Gold and Marshall sts., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Loss $130,000, on which there is an insurance of $90,000 in various New York offices.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

The funeral of Miss ANNIE D'WOLF will take place to-day at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, W. F. D'Wolf, Esq., corner of Ontario and Clark streets.

AT HOME.—Our worthy Mayor, Hon. CHAS. M. GRAY arrived home on Saturday evening from a visit to St. Louis. Sheriff BRADLEY also returned in the same train from Alton.

P. T. BARNUM.—This gentleman arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon. On Sunday afternoon and evening, he lectured on Temperance in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, to large audiences. Mr. Barnum has contributed $200 to the Iverson Monument Fund.

FIRE.—It has become one of our institutions to have one or more fires every Saturday night. We look for them regularly. The alarm on Sunday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, was caused by the burning of three barns at 142, 140 and 146 Wabash Avenue. A pile of lumber, of considerable value, belonging to I. H. Burch, was also destroyed. A horse, worth $150, belonging to Mr. Ely, and a cow were burned to death in one of the barns.

By the exertions of the firemen, the flames were, with much difficulty, prevented from extending to the surrounding dwellings. We understand that an arrest was made, of a supposed incendiary.

We are told that after the fire was extinguished at the above place, a man was seen to throw a fire-ball into the barn of Mr. Cook, on Madison street, between Wells and Market. Mr. C. being informed of it, happily succeeded in preventing the flames from doing much damage, though a very few moments more would have been sufficient to have caused another fire. The rascal made his escape.

South Market Hall was filled last evening, by those interested in the lottery, and others attracted by the splendor of the painting. The picture was frequently applauded, and received many compliments from those present.

The exhibition at Tremont Hall is worthy of a visit from all who desire to see the work of an artist. It will remain during the week, and is sure of meeting a liberal patronage.

ABANDONED.—The Propeller Rossiter, Capt. Hopkins, arrived at this port on Saturday from Kee-Wau-Nee, with the rigging, anchors, &c., saved from the wreck of the brig Flora, lost on her passage from Cleveland to Chicago, with a cargo of coal.

LARGE LOAD.—The new canal boat Denmark, of Lockport, left yesterday for Joliet, having on board 156½ tons of iron for the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. This is one of the largest loads transported on the Canal this season.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.—To-morrow is the commencement of the Michigan Annual State Fair, to be holden at Detroit, and continuing for three days. The citizens of that city are making extensive preparations for the accommodation of visitors, and a large number of rooms have already been engaged at the different Hotels.—Those going from this city will do well to order rooms at once by telegraph.

The Fair will probably be the most extensive ever got up by our neighboring State. Large droves of extra cattle will be on the ground; the specimens of sheep and horses, together with all kinds of grain, will be on an extended scale.—See the time table of the Michigan Central Railroad, announcing the departure of the trains.

NEW CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.—Miss CHARLOTTE WYETTE, from Eastern Theatres, made her first appearance before a Chicago audience last evening, in the character of 'Bianca,' in the beautiful tragedy of 'Fazio.' She was highly applauded.

Miss MARY MARBLE makes her *debut* to-morrow evening, as has already been announced.

[Reported for the Tribune.]

POLICE COURT.

Before Judge RUCKER.—The following were the cases yesterday morning.

Catherine Chester, drunk on Saturday afternoon, near the Galena Depot, and was transported to the Watch house on a dray. Fined $3, and sentenced to the Bridewell for 20 days.

Patrick Higgins, stealing grapes from the garden of L. P. Hilliard, Esq., on Wabash Avenue, at the time of the fire on Sunday morning. Fined $5 and costs—paid.

Patrick Curtis, drunk on the streets early Sunday morning. Fined $2 and costs—paid.

Wm. McCole, drunk and noisy. Fined $3 and costs.

Michael Manahan, drunk, disorderly and resisting the Watch on Sunday evening.

John Coleman, drunk and disorderly at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening. Fined $5 and costs.

George Restater, for loud singing on North Clark street Sunday evening, and disturbing the neighborhood. Fined $2 and costs.

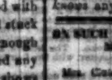
Wm. Pfeir, for attempting to rescue Restater from the Watch—fined $1 and costs; paid.

Henry M. Harris, unable to navigate at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning—fined $2 and costs.

Owen McMahon, fighting and breaking windows at McGill's Coffee House, on Sunday evening—bound over to Recorder's Court.

Ellan Welch, aid to McMahon, and treated in the same way.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The running apparatus of this road is of the most complete kind. The locomotives are of the best description, and in point of beauty and speed are not to be excelled by those of any other road in the West. Most of the night passenger cars are furnished with seats running the whole length of the car, on each side, and so constructed that very little motion is perceptible, and rendering a good sleep an object easily obtained. These cars were manufactured at the Union Car Works in this city, but the Company will soon introduce an improvement in the seats, so that night traveling will not subject a passenger to the loss of sleep, and the tiresome feeling attending a ride in the long straight backed seats used by other roads. The Conductors are gentlemen who attend to the wants of passengers, and aid greatly in making the road one of the leading thoroughfares in the country.



For The Tribune.

MR. EDITOR:—Will any one inform a reader of your paper how the news of the manner of the death, (as it has been stated in your paper,) of the unfortunate, yet resolute Kund Iverson, was first made known? Who saw those savage boys commit so horrid an act? Have those boys been arrested, or are they now suffered to run at large, as Madame Rumor hath it? Who knows anything about it?

S.

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE. New York, Aug. 3, 185[illegible]. [illegible] DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE [illegible] DR. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge [illegible] Liver Pills [illegible]

C. G. THOMPSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in **BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,** 127 & 129 South Water Street, CHICAGO. [illegible] **Fall and Winter Trade.** [illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE

CHICAGO MARKET.

Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune, Monday evening, Sept. 26.

[illegible] We have to notice an advance in Wheat, of from three to six cents, and a better feeling for Oats, with sales ½ to 1c [illegible] Corn is [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley [illegible]

BUTTER is maintained firmly at [illegible] EGGS [illegible] TIMOTHY SEED [illegible] POTATOES [illegible] FREIGHTS are down slightly, owing to the large number of propellers and lower lake craft which have arrived here within the last six days.

We notice sales as follows:

WHEAT.—[illegible]

CORN.—[illegible] OATS.—[illegible] BARLEY.—[illegible] RYE.—[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—Brig Fashion takes 12,000 bu Barley at [illegible] schooner [illegible] brig Champlain takes 11,500 bu winter wheat to Oswego on owner's account.

Canal Receipts. [illegible]

Canal Shipments. [illegible]

[illegible] together with Powder, Shot, Caps, Powder Flasks, [illegible] N. B. Repairing, Reboring, &c., promptly attended to. [illegible]

BUFFALO MARKET.—Sep. 26.

FLOUR.—Moderate inquiry for flour this morning, and [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.—Sep. 2[illegible]

FLOUR.—There is little change to note in the value of Western and State Flour. [illegible]

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—SEPT. 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

CANAL. [illegible]

WANTS.

IMPROVED FARM WANTED. [illegible] H. WHEELER & CO.

WANTED—OLD COPPER AND BRASS, [illegible]

WANTED—A first rate Woman Cook and Chambermaid [illegible]

LUBIN'S PERFUMED EXTRACTS, [illegible]

WANTED DAILY At the City Intelligence and Patent Agency Office, No. 171 Randolph Street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few Gentlemen can obtain board, [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few more respectable boarders may [illegible]

BOARDING. A FEW Boarders can be accommodated with or without Rooms in a desirable location, being near the City Hotel. [illegible]

TO RENT. ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCES [illegible]

TO RENT. [illegible] SEVEN FIRE PROOF BRICK STORES, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A new brick Dwelling House and Lot [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—[illegible] F. ROHLANDER.

LAW BOOKS. [illegible]

Patent Metallic Air-Exhausted Coffins. [illegible]

PURE SPIRITS.—[illegible]

IN PRESS, AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED **A Memoir of the Life and Labors of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D.D.** BY REV. DR. WAYLAND. [illegible]

Chicago Female Seminary

NOS. 166, 168, & 170 CLARK ST. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., & LADY, PRINCIPALS. THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION [illegible]

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE Taught in 75 to 100 Lessons MONS. JACQUES EMILE HAMILTON [illegible]

FRENCH LANGUAGE, DRAWING & PAINTING. M. E. MONTES, an experienced Teacher, formerly from Paris, [illegible]

Gymnastic School. T. SCHNEIDER, M. D., A GRADUATE OF [illegible]

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Basement of the First Presbyterian Church. [illegible] H. S. LEWIS, Principal.

ANDRE LEROY. **NURSERYMAN,** ALGIERS, FRANCE. [illegible]

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. **KEEP, HARMON & Co.** 211 South Water St., 211. [illegible] **Fall and Winter Dry Goods.** Which Dealers are invited to call and examine *Before purchasing elsewhere*, AS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW FALL GOODS. T. B. CARTER, 118 LAKE STREET 118. Is now receiving his Fall Stock of **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,** [illegible] LADIES' DRESS GOODS [illegible]

NEW GOODS. **STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN,** NO. 86 LAKE STREET, [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MYRON [illegible] NORTON & HEMPSTEAD.

LEATHER BELTING. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to furnish Leather Belts [illegible] GURNEE & YOE.

G. & C. U. R. R. SPECIAL NOTICE. [illegible] J. H. TURNER, Sup't.

William E. Otto, CHICAGO WHOLESALE WALL PAPER DEPOT *And Shade Manufactory, No. 71 Lake Street.* [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Moran, [illegible]

A CARD. [illegible] WILLIAM E. OTTO, 71 Lake St.

WALL PAPER—PAPER HANGINGS.—[illegible]

Steam Engines and Machinery. [illegible]

For Saut Ste Marie. [illegible]

ENGINEER WANTED. [illegible]

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES DR. LOCOCK'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS. [illegible]

CALVERT & BARSTOW'S **HAT AND CAP STORE,** COR. LAKE AND LA SALLE STREETS. [illegible]

Electrotyping, Gilding and Plating, By JAMES CURTIS, [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH

EXPRESSLY REPORTED FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 26.

Gov. Marcy leaves to-day for Albany, to attend the funeral of his son.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft on the 23d, was $25,500,000.

The America has not reached Halifax.

CINCINNATI, Sep. 26.

A man named John S. Dye was arrested this morning, on a charge of keeping an office for redeeming fraudulent bank notes. A similar charge was made against Demain. Both parties were examined this morning. Demain was fined $200. Dye was held to bail in $2,000.

BY THE MAILS.

CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.

The United States convention of Universalists met in this city to-day. Delegates from most of the States are present, and B. B. Musey, Mass., was chosen Moderator; Messrs. Curtis, of Indiana, and Roberts of New York, clerks. The occasional sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Alabama. It was very able. The weather is cloudy and cold.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GEN. PIKE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.

The steamer Gen. Pike, of the Louisville and St. Louis mail line, sunk to-day just above Cape Girardeau, in the Mississippi river. No lives were lost, but the boat is a total loss. She was valued at $32,500.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO—THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

New Orleans papers of Thursday last are received. Also, the missing mails of the 9th, and 10th inst.

The papers contain details of Texas news to the 9th inst.

The ordering of troops to the Rio Grande frontier had occasioned much speculation in Texas.

The San Antonio *Ledger* says that a number of strange Mexicans, just arrived, are busy buying up six shooters, and there is rumor that a body of 800 Mexicans are stationed on the Rio Grande, opposite Laredo.

Gen. Uhazy had arrived at Comora.

A large ship, bottom up, apparently European, was seen off the mouth of the Brazos.

Further advices from Mexico, confirming the insecurity of Santa Anna's government, are publish d.

The papers have further accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever, along the Gulf coast and the river. The sixth child of the late Capt Smith, U. S. Engineers, being the last of the family, died.

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 12th inst., mentions the continued fatality of the epidemic there.

DIED AT NEW ORLEANS.—Harriet Rodgers, of Philadelphia, wife of L. H. Labbes, and Mrs. Rebecca Lacy, of New York.

AT MOBILE.—Richard B. Vanderwater, of Binghamton.

The Southern papers continue to record serious damage to the cotton crops, by heavy rains.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Galveston dates the 19th are received. It is reported that Major Arnold, Commandant of Fort Worth, was killed by Dr. Steiner, the Fort surgeon, in a personal recounter.

The deaths by yellow fever, at Galveston, average thirteen per day, and at Houston five per day.

The accounts of the crops are favorable.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The accounts of the growing crops are generally favorable, although there are some complaints of the ravages of the caterpillar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Vandebilt's steam yacht arrived here this morning, having left Madeira on the 12th inst. She reports that the grape vines in Madeira are destroyed by the blight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Metropolitan Hall was crowded last night on the occasion of the Ingraham testimonials.—Speeches were made by John P. Hale, Fred Everitte, [illegible] Meagher and others.

We have Brownsville dates to the 28th. The *Flag* contradicts the report of war, and says there had been no concentration of American forces, no Mexicans had been ordered out, and that more friendly relations between the two sides of the Rio Grande could not exist.

TRENTON, Sept. 23.

The Democratic State Convention, nominated Rodman M. Crist on the 6th ballot, as candidate for Governor. Resolutions endorsing the national administration in favor of reform, were adopted.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.

The national or bolting democrats, nominated Bradford L. Wales as candidate for Governor. Three cheers were given for the old line democrats of New York.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—CALEB CUSHING DENOUNCED.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

The national Democrats of this State met in convention here to-day. The feeling appeared to be strong against any further coalition with the Free Soilers. Bradford L. Wales was nominated for Governor, and George Osborn, for Lt. Governor.

During the proceedings Caleb Cushing was denounced as a Free Soil Whig, and three cheers were given for the New York Hunkers. Then, after giving three cheers for the nominees, the Convention adjourned.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

From the Fisheries.

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 20.

The following vessels arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence, yesterday: Schooners Isabella, Kendall; Mary Jones, Carter, and Golden Rule, Bartlett. They have been absent about three months, and met with poor luck, the three vessels having only about 200 barrels of mackerel. They will not pay their expenses. There were mackerel in shore, but they dare not venture in on account of the vigilance of the British cruisers.

They bring news up to the 12th inst., and spoke a large number of Gloucester vessels, with only small fares of mackerel, not averaging more than 50 barrels each. The prospect is now, that it will be a poor season for the Gloucester vessels on the North east Coast.

All was quiet when the above vessels left.—The British fleet was still on the ground. They remain usually until December, and in bad weather make a harbor with the fishing fleets in Port Hood. It is thought the weather will be rough and very severe this Fall, at the North-east Coast, on account of its being so calm this Summer.

Mackerel are on the rise in this market, and there will not be more than one half the number of barrels packed here, or landed, that there were last year. There will be arrivals probably nearly every day now.

The schooner Harp, Siles, arrived at Rockport, last week, from the Bay, with only fifty barrels.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. [illegible] SCROFULA.—Wright's Indian Vegetable [illegible] Beware of Counterfeits. [illegible] Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

COLTON'S MAPS. [illegible] KEEN, BRO. & CO., 148 Lake St.

TOILET AND FANCY GOODS.—[illegible]

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. [illegible]

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES. [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

[illegible] in the city of New York.

Dry Goods.

BOWEN & McNAMEE, Importers of Jobbers and [illegible] 112 & 114 Broadway.

HILL BROTHERS, Importers of Embroideries, White Goods, &c. [illegible]

F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of French and other European Goods, [illegible]

GEORGE PEARCE & CO., Importers of Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] & HONIG, [illegible] Importers of Laces, Embroideries, &c.

L. WIRTH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, [illegible]

JAMES OWEN, [illegible] Broadway, Imp. of Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, [illegible]

H. HENDRICKS & CO., [illegible]

H. ROBINSON & CO., [illegible] Laces, Gloves, Ribbons, Silks, [illegible] Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Small Wares, &c.

WILLIAM H. REDMOND, [illegible]

A. ISELIN & CO., [illegible] Importers of French, [illegible] Dry Goods.

[illegible]

MITCHELL & POTT, [illegible] Exchange Place, Importers [illegible]

BOKER, SCHLEIPER & HARNHAUS, Importers of [illegible]

SALOMON ROSENTHAL, [illegible] Laces and Embroideries and Tailoring Goods, [illegible] Broadway.

ADRIAN & CO., [illegible] German and Italian Silk Goods, [illegible] Broadway.

BOURRY D'IVERNOIS & CO., Importers of French and Swiss Goods, [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

THOMAS MUNROE, No. 35 Pine st., Colored Cotton Goods, Silesias, Cambrics, Vest-padding, Wigans, Nankeens, &c.

PETER D. MULLER, Imp'r of French, German and Swiss Dry goods, [illegible]

HATCH & YALE, Importers and Jobbers of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, generally, 73 Cedar st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., 72 William st., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

C. B. HATCH & CO., 57 William st., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of Stocks, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Stocks, &c.

R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, 51 Exchange Place, Importers of Gents' Furnishing Goods & Tailors' and Ladies' Trimmings, French Silk and Worsted.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO., 49 Broadway, Importers of [illegible]

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, [illegible] Importers of French, English and German Silks, Satins, Velvets, Vestings, Satins, Serges, &c. Woolens of every description.

BERTRAND, FRERES & HENRY, Importers of Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Embroideries &c. (own manufacture) [illegible] William st.

CLOTH GOODS.

CLARK & WHITE, 130 Broadway, Importers of French, English and German Goods, for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

HOOK, SKINNER & CO., 33 John st., Importers and Jobbers of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

CLOTHIERS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., Extensive Retail Clothing Establishment, 441 Broadway, (no deviation from marked prices.)

HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, 29 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY, No. 189 Broadway, the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

DRUGGISTS.

MARSH & NORTHROP, 169 Greenwich st., Importers and wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

WHITNEY, JOCELYN & ANNIN, Artists and Engravers on Wood, No. [illegible] Fulton Street, finest and best work executed here.

J. W. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER, 75 & 77 Nassau Street. [illegible]

GIMBREDE, Card Engraver and Printer, also dealer in fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery &c., 8 Metropolitan Hotel, 588 Broadway.

HYATT & CORNELL, General Engravers and Printers, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

EXPRESSES.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Foreign Express [illegible]

FANCY GOODS.

PERGO & BULKLEY, 21 Cedar St., Import. & Jobbers, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Threads, Cutlery, Percussion Caps, &c.

THOS. & EDW'D GILL, Importers of Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, [illegible]

CARTER, [illegible] & HUTCHINSON, Import. and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Stationery, 567 Broadway.

GUNS AND SPORTING APPARATUS.

HENRY THOMS & CO., Agents for Westley Richards, of London, Importers of Guns and Sporting wares of every description. 291 Broadway.

GOLD MINING CO.

HELVETIA & LAFAYETTE Gold Mining Co. [illegible] Dividends will be paid quarterly, commencing in October next. [illegible] DANIEL ADEE, Agent, [illegible] Fulton st., N. Y.

HARDWARE, &c.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, 133 to 143 Centre Street, [illegible] Ornamental Iron Works.

HATS, FURS, &c.

GRAHAM & JACOBS, 167 Water St., Impt. Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Furs, Hats, Trimmings, &c.

HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

DAVID CULVER, Inventor and Patentee, 83 Cliff St., Manufacturer and Dealer, wholesale and retail, in Furnaces, Ranges, Registers, Ventilators, &c.

COWLES & Co., 177 Grand St., Improved Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Registers, Ventilators, &c.

INDIA, CHINESE AND PERSIAN GOODS.

J. P. FOUNTAINE, No. 653 Broadway, [illegible] Also Imports to order.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF, [illegible] Cortlandt st. India Rubber [illegible] Congress Boots, Webbing, &c. &c.

HENRY DAVENPORT, 56 John st., Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Goodyear's Patent rubber Fabrics, Fancy Rubber Goods and Toys.

LIGHTNING RODS.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, Dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods, Office No. 134 East 27th st., [illegible]

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

LEONARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 109 Pearl, and 60 Beaver sts., Machinists' Tools from the best makers in the country.

SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 63 Courtland Street, Machinery and Machine Tools.

MARBLEISED IRON AND WOOD.

FREUND & CO., Manufacturers of Ligneous Marble, [illegible] Broadway. Factory cor. Centre and Franklin sts, 4th story, room No. 11.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRUNO & CARGILL, 21 Maiden Lane, Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Brass Instruments, & Strings, at Wholesale.

ROHE & LEAVITT, 41 Maiden Lane, Impt. Manuf. & Wholesale Dealers in Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE, &c.

THOMAS H. BATE, (late T. & T. H. Bate) 103 Maiden Lane, Needles, Fish Hooks, and Fishing Tackle, &c.

OILS.

NEW YORK ROSIN OIL Manufacturing Co., 164 Front St., Machinery, Tanners, Paint, Cordage &c.

PENCILS.

DEPOT for MUNROE'S celebrated PENCILS, Ship and House Carpenters, Drawing and Writing, [illegible] for Schools. THOS. MUNROE, 35 Pine Street.

PAPER WAREHOUSES.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., Cliff street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, American, French, German and English Papers, and every description of Paper Manufacturer's Materials.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & NARTOW, [illegible] William St. A great variety of Paper for Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, [illegible]

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

GROW & CHRISTOPHER, Piano Forte Manufacturers, cor. of [illegible] Avenue and 18th st.

STATIONERY WAREHOUSES—WHOLESALE.

W. M. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New York city, Imported Staple and Fancy Stationery, [illegible]

SAFES.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, Defiance Salamander Safes, (Gayler's Patent.) Depot, 90 John St., cor. and after May 1st, No. 192 Pearl Street.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

A. ETHOP & AHLBORN, Nos. 23 & 25 Maiden Lane, Importers of Toys and Fancy Goods.

CHARLES W. LILLIENDAHL, Importer of German, French and English Toys and Fancy Goods, [illegible] Maiden Lane.

TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl street, Encaustic Tiles, Drainage, Chimney Tops, Plumbers' Materials, Metals, &c.

WINES, BRANDIES AND HAVANA SEGARS.

PETERS & CHAMBERS, No. 99 Broadway, [illegible]

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

H. F. BAKER & BROTHER, 142 Water St., Import. of French Window Glass, Colored Panels, &c. [illegible]

F. HOPKINS & BROS., Impts. of French Window Glass, [illegible]

J. H. POILLON & Co., Importers of French Window and Crown Glass, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. *Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1853.* JOHN F. CHAPIN [illegible] ATTACHMENT. [illegible] PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]

PIANO FORTES. [illegible]

TRANSPARENCIES. [illegible] WILLIAM E. OTTO, 71 Lake st.

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY. JUST RECEIVED [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Ring & Smith, SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS & RING, **Life, Fire and Marine Insurance,** AND COMMISSION AGENTS, [illegible] CLARK STREET, [illegible] EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, [illegible]

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN. ACCUMULATED CAPITAL [illegible] RING & SMITH, Agents.

MASSACHUSETTS **MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** SPRINGFIELD, MASS. GUARANTEE CAPITAL [illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Incorporated 1821. CAPITAL [illegible] RING & SMITH, Agents.

Rensselaer Insurance Company, LANSINGBURGH, NEW YORK. CHARTERED 1838. CAPITAL [illegible] Jacob Fake, President. Wm. [illegible], Sec'y. [illegible] RING & SMITH, [illegible]

ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY. PROVIDENCE, R. I. CAPITAL [illegible] A. C. Mauran, President. R. W. Jackson, Secretary. [illegible] RING & SMITH, Agents, [illegible] Clark st.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co., OFFICE, WATERFORD, N. Y. Capital $150,000 SAFELY INVESTED IN BOND AND MORTGAGE. [illegible] CHARLES CRAMER, President. F. D. Mos, Secretary. RING & SMITH, Agents, [illegible] Clark st.

Mohawk Valley Insurance Company, AMSTERDAM, N. Y. **Cash Capital, $100,000.** ALEX. SHELDON, *Presd.* D. J. McMARTIN, *Sec'y.* HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Company we are prepared to take risks at current rates. RING & SMITH, 35 Clark street, Chicago.

NUKERCK, ROOT & CO. **Produce Commission Merchants,** No. 1, Water Street, [illegible] NEW YORK. [illegible]

Home Insurance Company, NEW YORK. CASH CAPITAL [illegible] CHAS. J. MARTIN, Sec'y. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Pres. [illegible]

INSURANCE. WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY, INSURANCE AGENTS, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago. PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. [illegible] CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. [illegible] ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. [illegible] WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY.

MOHAWK VALLEY Farmers Insurance Company, SCOTIA—(one-fourth mile west of the City of Schenectady) Capital, $200,000—Well and securely invested. OFFICERS. [illegible] THIS COMPANY, organized [illegible] the general Insurance Law. [illegible] Hon. S. H. Johnson, Co. Judge, Schenectady. [illegible] H. H. Van Dyck, Proprietor Albany Atlas. Jacob G. Sanders, Esq., Albany. Thomas Clark, Esq., New York. The undersigned, duly appointed Agent for the above named company, [illegible] S. H. SHREVE, Agent. [illegible] Wells and S. Water st., Chicago, Ill.

MARINE INSURANCE. WE are now prepared to underwrite for the following New York city Companies, at current rates. [illegible] RING & SMITH, Agents, 35 Clark st.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. CONTINUE the business of Fire and Marine Insurance, at their Agency, corner of Clark and South Water [illegible] MR. JULIUS WHITE, General Agent for the Western States, [illegible] GARY, J. DOBCHESTER, Marine Inspector.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT **LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** [illegible] C. BESTLEY, Agent, No. 21 Dearborn st.

SPLENDID FURNITURE JUST RECEIVED BY **Eggleston & Tichenor** 63 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL. A LARGE assortment of the most ELEGANT COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE ever got in Chicago. [illegible]

For the Fall & Winter Trade A T. the FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT [illegible] AT A FAIR PRICE. [illegible] EAY & DUNHAM, 29 Dearborn st.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—Chas. F. Westerburg [illegible]

FAMILY SUPPLY BAKERY. NO. 45 DEARBORN STREET. W [illegible]

Porte Monnaies, Pocket Books, & Fancy Goods. [illegible]

MISCELLANOUS.

CHURCHING SITE FOR SALE. A [illegible] L. H. LYMAN.

Wedron Water Power, [illegible]

Farm, Grist Mill and Saw Mill for Sale. A VALUABLE FARM [illegible] J. & F. RUSSELL & CO. [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. **160** ACRES of Land [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

WHARF LOT TO LET. WATER lot [illegible] LARNED & WOODBRIDGE.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE. SUB LOT [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

[illegible] **BUCKINGHAMS & BURLINGAME,** 1853. STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] THE UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] BUCKINGHAMS & BURLINGAME.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.—In Out Lot 26 Canal Trustee [illegible] J. W. COCHRAN, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A three story Brick House on Kinzie [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE. TWO hundred shares of $50 per share paid up stock [illegible] DANIEL ELSTON, [illegible]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. I WILL SELL [illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. THE Subscriber [illegible] A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO BUILDERS. SMITH, MURRAY & CO. [illegible] STOVE, TIN, SHEET IRON AND JOB SHOP. [illegible] Car Ventilator and Chimney Top. [illegible] SMITH, MURRAY & CO.

GERMAN WATCHMAKER. A. BELLER [illegible]

STOVES BELOW COST. 193 LAKE STREET 193. **Clearing out Sale,** WE have determined [illegible] WM. KENNEDY & SONS.

GOSS & ABBOTT. **Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers,** Corner Clark and Twelfth sts. SALE ROOMS, 163 RANDOLPH STREET. THE attention of the public [illegible] DANIEL GOSS. G. B. ABBOTT.

Dr. D's Office, No. 112 WELLS STREET. THE ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF [illegible]

PRIVATE DIS[EASES] [illegible]

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse

[illegible] **E. B. WINBOLT,** PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER. W [illegible] PRIZE MEDAL—WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, [illegible] SILVER MEDAL, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK STATE [illegible] E. B. WINBOLT.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

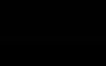
A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING. *Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Gloucester, Louisiana* [illegible]

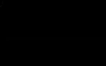
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED. *Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Ready,* [illegible]

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMORS—AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG. *Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker & Co., Chemists* [illegible] WALKER & CO.

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of **YELLOW-DOCK & SARSAPARILLA** [illegible] THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN. [illegible]

Smith's Tonic Syrup, —OR— **VEGETABLE FEBRIFUGE** *A Speedy, Safe and Certain Cure for* AGUE AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS. [illegible] ONE MILLION OF CASES [illegible] GREAT REMEDY. [illegible]





BANKS.

R. K. SWIFT'S
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
45 CLARK STREET ... 45

EXCHANGE
ON CITIES OF UNITED STATES,
and Canada and Europe.

ON THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
ON MASSACHUSETTS.
ON CONNECTICUT.
ON RHODE ISLAND.
ON PENNSYLVANIA.
ON MARYLAND.
ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
ON LOUISIANA.
ON OHIO.
ON ILLINOIS.
ON MISSOURI.
ON IOWA.
ON WISCONSIN.
ON MICHIGAN.
ON INDIANA.
ON MINNESOTA TERRITORY.
ON CALIFORNIA.
ON CANADA.
ON ENGLAND.
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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
ON IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
ON FRANCE.
ON GERMANY.
ON NORWAY.
ON SWEDEN.

[illegible]

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No. 100 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

THE CITY BANK.
No. 34 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]

FORREST BROTHERS & CO.
[illegible]

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IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
[illegible]

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AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
[illegible]

J. H. ADSIT,
EXCHANGE BROKER
[illegible]

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
[illegible]

WEBB & MURRAY.
Land Agents, Stock and Share Brokers.
150 [illegible]
FARMING LANDS.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]

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HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
[illegible]

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Boston.
[illegible]

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
[illegible]

THE FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Oneida County, N. Y. At Utica.
[illegible]

Albany Insurance Company
OF ALBANY, N. Y.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Stock ... $100,000.
Office No. 3, Dearborn st., Arnold Block, up stairs.
[illegible]

CHARTER OAK
Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL $200,000 ... with Surplus Receipts.
J. C. HAMILTON, Agent, 102 Randolph st.

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Choice Family Groceries.
J. B. DOGGETT.
[illegible]

Groceries at Wholesale.
JOSEPH HURST,
[illegible]

TO THE CITY TRADE.
[illegible]

New Grocery Store.
[illegible]

BELDEN & TRACY,
218 RANDOLPH STREET ... 218
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
[illegible]

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,
[illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET,
[illegible]

German Gilt Mouldings,
IMPORTED DIRECT.
[illegible]

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

JOHN MACKENZIE
FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND [illegible]
[illegible]

RICE PAY & JOHN RADCLIFF,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
[illegible]
RICE PAY. JOHN RADCLIFF.

1853.
Union Transportation Company
BY ERIE CANAL.
[illegible]
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Chicago.

S. B. POMEROY & CO.
1853.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, PORK AND FLOUR,
Nos. 130, 132 and 134 South Water street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]
AGENTS FOR THE
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
[illegible]
EASTERN AGENTS.
[illegible]

NEW FIRM.
NEELY & HOWE,
(SUCCESSORS TO NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
PROPELLERS AND VESSELS ON THE LAKES;
AND CANAL AND STEAMBOATS ON THE
ILLINOIS and MICH. CANAL and ILLINOIS RIVER
DEALERS IN
SALT, COAL, &c.
PARTICULAR attention given to the purchase or sale of [illegible] on Commission, and to the Forwarding of goods [illegible]
Advances made on Produce.
Mark packages "Care Neely & Howe."

1853.
T. W. ALEXANDER. JOSEPH K. BURTIS.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR THE
Missouri Chemical Works,
AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.,
CENTRAL WHARF ... CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE
Western States Line.
[illegible]

1853.
HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South Water Street, Chicago.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.
[illegible]
WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE,
NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE.
[illegible]

New York and Mississippi Line.
1853—Insured—No Transhipment—1853.
[illegible]
HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,
Agents, Chicago.

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.
1853.
Erie Canal Transportation.
[illegible]
WELLS D. WALBRIDGE, Proprietor.
[illegible]
HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,
Agents, Chicago.

1853 JAMES PECK. 1853
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
PRODUCE, SALT, BITUMINOUS & ANTHRACITE COAL
HAS ALSO A
Steam Elevator for Receiving & Shipping Grain.
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
Agents for the following Lines:
CHAMBERLIN, LEE & CO'S FREIGHT EXPRESS,
NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI LINE.
[illegible]
OLD OSWEGO LINE OF LAKE BOATS.
[illegible]

1853 G. W. BOWMAN. & CO. 1853
Commission Merchants,
[illegible]

W. P. HUNT & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

TAYLOR & KIRKWOOD,
FORWARDERS,
STEAM AND CANAL BOAT AGENTS,
[illegible]

1853
GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
[illegible]
GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.
[illegible]
OXFORD LINE.
[illegible]
NEW YORK AND LAKE ERIE LINE.
[illegible]
OSWEGO CANAL LINE.
[illegible]
Mark packages "Care Geo. A. Gibbs & Co., Chicago."

DOLE, RUMSEY & CO.
Forwarders & Commission
MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR
MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
[illegible]

1853 **GEORGE M. HOW,** 1853
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
LA SALLE ... ILL.
FREIGHT AGENT OF
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
[illegible]

JOHN MURRAY,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
AND GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL KINDS OF COAL.
[illegible]

1853.
ISAAC D. HARMON & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Peru and Lasalle, Ill.
REFER TO
[illegible]

N. B. ELLS,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
OFFICE IN FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE OF
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.,
192 & 194 ... South Water street ... 192 & 194
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Cash advanced on Produce consigned for sale.

1853.
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Large Fire-Proof Brick Block, Nos. 192 and 194 South Water St.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]
TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

1853
W. F. SWIFT & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
[illegible]
Grain, Flour, Pork, Salt, Lard, Hides, Wool, Seeds, Hops, Fish, &c., &c.
[illegible]
W. F. SWIFT & CO.

DANIEL BALL
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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(Successor to Gilbert & Co.)
Forwarding & Commission
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DART ELEVATOR, Cor. Buffalo Creek and Ship Canal,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
[illegible]

C. McDONNELL.
1853.
AGENT FOR TAPSCOTT & CO'S
EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE
OFFICES.
86 South st., N. Y., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool, 7 Eden Quay, Dublin.
[illegible]

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Agents for sale of Goods at Manufacturer's prices.
177 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. 177
NEW YORK MARBLEIZED IRON WORKS.
[illegible]
THE METROPOLITAN.
[illegible]
LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.
[illegible]
McGREGOR'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.
[illegible]
CHILSON'S HOT AIR FURNACES.
[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
[illegible]
DAILY PACKETS AT PITTSBURGH,
FROM
ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING,
[illegible]
GEO. C. FRANCISCUS,
[illegible]
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland
RAILROAD.
The safest, Quickest and only Railroad Route to the East—Through 25 Hours quicker than any other Route:—Avoiding the dangers of Lake Navigation.
PASSENGERS Ticketed through from Chicago to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, via
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. Roads.
Three Through Trains Daily, except Sunday.
ONE EXPRESS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock.
[illegible]
All connecting at Toledo directly with Trains upon the
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad.
[illegible]

Notice to Western Travelers.
THROUGH BY
Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads,
PHILADELPHIA to PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
Massillon, Wooster, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and Milwaukee.
[illegible]
Only $11 to Cincinnati—$12 to Louisville—$13 to St. Louis.
[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
1853 New and Important Arrangement 1853
Chicago to New York and Boston.
Shortest, most Expeditious, and only Railroad Route to
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN U. S. MAIL ROUTE.
[illegible]
DIRECT FOR BUFFALO, WITHOUT LANDING.
[illegible]
10 Hours less time than by any other Railroad
Lake Route.
[illegible]
24 hours to Buffalo, and 36 to New York.
ALSO, THREE TRAINS A DAY, making complete railroad connections throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the entire New England States.
[illegible]
Only one Train on Sunday—Leaves at 8 P. M.
Railroad time is fifteen minutes faster than Chicago time.
[illegible]
GEO. M. GRAY,
General Passenger Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
Michigan Central Railroad,
The oldest, best finished and most comfortable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.
TWO TRAINS A DAY.
THE CENTRAL ROAD is all laid with heavy T Rail, and is the smoothest and best Railroad in the United States.
[illegible]
H. J. SPAULDING, Ticket Agent.

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK CITY RAIL ROAD.
[illegible]

William Lill & Co.,
[illegible]

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
THROUGH TO FREEPORT.
CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]
TRAINS WESTWARD—LEAVE CHICAGO.
[illegible]
TRAINS EASTWARD—LEAVE FREEPORT.
[illegible]
J. B. TURNER, Supt.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1853
CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASH. CITY, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH
RAIL ROAD,
RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Rail Road.
[illegible]
TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.
Also, connecting with the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.
[illegible]
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.
AT 10 A. M., 3.40 AND 7.30 P. M.
[illegible]
J. DURAND, Supt. C. & P. R. R.
Cleveland, Ohio.

1853. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853.
FARE REDUCED
New York Central
DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.
QUICKEST, SAFEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
IN CONNECTION WITH
MICHIGAN C. R. R. & MICHIGAN, S. R. ROADS.
VIA BUFFALO AND ALBANY,
OR NIAGARA FALLS AND ALBANY.
LAID with heavy T rail in two tracks. [illegible]
Time from Chicago to New York 36 hours.
Time from Chicago to Boston, 41 hours.
Time from Buffalo to N. York 13 hours.
Time from Buffalo to Boston 18½ hours.
[illegible]
ONE TRAIN ON SUNDAY (Evening Express) AT 5 P. M.
[illegible]
C. VIBBART, General Supt.
C. DUTTON, Asst. Supt.
E. B. GIBSON, }
A. A. SAMPLE, } Agents, Chicago.

St Louis and Illinois River Packet
RAIL ROAD LINE.
GARDEN CITY.
CAPT. H. PRICE.
[illegible]
LEAVES ST. LOUIS.
[illegible]
LEAVES LASALLE AND PERU.
[illegible]
Leaves Peoria and Pekin the next morning after leaving Lasalle and Peru.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.
THE Cars on this Road (until further notice) will leave Michigan City every morning, (Sundays excepted) [illegible]
[illegible]
Michigan City, June 15. [illegible]

Illinois Central Rail Road.
[illegible]
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
FROM CHICA O TO KANKAKEE.
[illegible]
R. B. MASON, Supt.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS 1853
FARE FROM
Buffalo to Janesville, via Milwaukee ... $12.25
CAPT. CLEMENT'S LINE OF SPLENDID
Mail Steamers,
ARCTIC, ... Captain T. G. Butlin.
TRAVELLER, ... Captain Chas. E. Cooper.
In connection with the
Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road.
Also, in connection with the
Mich. Southern and Mich. Central Rail Roads.
[illegible]
MILWAUKEE AND MISS. R. R.
[illegible]
BUFFALO AND CHICAGO LINE.
GLOBE,
[illegible]
LEAVES BUFFALO. LEAVES CHICAGO.
[illegible]

CHEAP STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]
FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]
Third Class Passengers.
[illegible]
THOS. RICHARDSON, 9 Walnut st., Phila.
RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
From Chicago to Buffalo and Mackinac.
FARE REDUCED.
THE splendid, new and fast sailing, low pressure steamer
LADY ELGIN,
[illegible]
Leaves Chicago. *Leaves Buffalo.*
[illegible]
Five per cent. on the first day of November next.
Five per cent. on the first day of December next.
Five per cent. on the first day of January next.
By the Board. A. J. WALDO.

St. Louis and La Salle Daily
PACKET LINE.
RAIL ROAD LINE.
STEAMBOAT [illegible]
[illegible]
R. G. PARKS, R. R. Depot, LaSalle.

For Grand Haven.
THE STEAMER LONDON will on and after Monday June 27th, take the place of Steamer Detroit on the Grand Haven route, leaving Buggins's dock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock.

1853 **Fall Arrangement.** 1853
PASSENGERS going North will leave Belvidere at 8 o'clock A. M. daily, and arrive at Janesville at 8 o'clock, P. M.
[illegible]
JOHN FRINK & CO.
[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.
WE are now receiving our supplies for the fall trade [illegible]
[illegible]
WARD, DOGGETT & Co.
185 Lake street.

REMOVAL
H. E. BARBOUR,
HAS removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the New and Elegant Store, [illegible]
[illegible]
STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, etc.
[illegible]
H. E. BARBOUR, 161 Lake st.

AT WHOLESALE.
Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.
175 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 175
WE TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE Public that we are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, which consists in part as follows:
[illegible]
C. N. HENDERSON & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE subscribers are now receiving at their New Store, 135 So. Water st., a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety, suitable for the wholesale trade.
WARD, DOGGETT & CO., 185 So. Water-st.

New Boot and Shoe Store.
BUEL & WELLS,
145 South Water st. ... Chicago, Ill.
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES [illegible]
[illegible]

C. O. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
137 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
[illegible]

EIGHT PATTERN HATS.
SPRING MILLINERY.
MRS. BLAKE, No. 114 Lake Street, up stairs, [illegible]
[illegible]

Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.
FOURTH REVISED EDITION.
THOMAS COWPERTHWAIT & CO., PHILADELPHIA [illegible]
[illegible]

MARSH & CARPENTER,
PACKERS and PROVISION DEALERS,
NORTH WATER STREET.
[illegible]
MARSH & CARPENTER.

Soda Water and Ice Cream
SALOON.
[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]
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NOTICE.
[illegible]
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HARDWARE.

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

[illegible]
F. C. HARMON & CO.
[illegible]
S. H. CHADBOURNE, Agent.

Hardware at Wholesale.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 ... LAKE STREET ... 176
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, TIN PLATE &c.
ARE receiving direct from the manufacturers large additions to their stock, to which they invite the attention of dealers.
[illegible]
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON.

IRON WAREHOUSE.
209 SOUTH WATER STREET
E. G. HALL & CO.,
HAVE in store and are receiving a large stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. [illegible]
[illegible]

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NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK.)
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[illegible]
EDWIN HUNT, Importer.

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1853.
THE VULCAN COOK STOVE
LEADS THE COLUMN.
[illegible]
M. KENNEDY & SONS.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
KENSON & CRANE,
MANUFACTURERS of MACHINERY, [illegible]
[illegible]
RAILWAY HAIN HORSE POWER.
[illegible]
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New Iron Warehouse,
No. 209 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
E. G. HALL & CO.
[illegible]
E. G. HALL. WM. BLAIR.

CHICAGO WIRE WORKS
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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[illegible]
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New Hardware Establishment.
HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware & Cutlery.
No. 65 Lake St., Chicago.
RESPECTFULLY call attention to their Stock, [illegible]
HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.

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Car Wheel Manufacturers,
AT
CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO.
[illegible]

D. EATON & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS AND

Pistols,
SPORTING APPARATUS!!!
[illegible]
No. 88 LAKE STREET. No. 88

BLACKSMITHS AHOY!
NEW CASTLE COAL.—[illegible]
JOHN MURRAY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.
[illegible]
GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENCY
—OF—
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FOR THE STATES OF
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.
[illegible]
REED & WATKINS.

MUSIC!
THE GARDEN CITY BRASS BAND,
[illegible]

PIANO FORTES.
[illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Drug and Prescription Store.
Corner of Randolph and state Sts., Chicago.
WM. McMILLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO SEARS & BLOUNT.
[illegible]

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
[illegible]

ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS.
[illegible]

Certificates.
[illegible]

ST LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1848.—[illegible]
[illegible]

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J. H. REED & CO., OFFER [illegible]
[illegible]
PAINTS AND OILS.
[illegible]
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[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUG AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
F. SCAMMON & CO.
140 ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ... 140
OFFER to the Druggists, Physicians and Merchants of the North West, [illegible]
[illegible]

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Rheumatic Compound.
[illegible]
SUFFERERS THEMSELVES.
[illegible]
MORTIMORE'S
[illegible]
Mortimore's Bitter Cordial and
BLOOD PURIFIER.
[illegible]

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
MARSH'S PATENT OIL.
[illegible]

SALERATUS.—[illegible]

BLANK BOOKS.
[illegible]

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BY HENRY FOWLER & CO.
In the Tribune Buildings, No. 32 Clark street, east side, [illegible]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
[illegible]
THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays [illegible]
THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE [illegible]

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Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, CHINA,
GLASS & BRITANNIA WARES,
Patent, Solar, Hanging and Parlor Lamps, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, etc., etc.
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NO. 66 LAKE STREET, UP STAIRS.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS [illegible]
[illegible]
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MANUFACTORY.
[illegible]
PASSENGER, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PLATFORM AND GRAVEL CARS,
[illegible]

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS AND MATTRASS MANUFACTORY. [illegible]
[illegible]